



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 4

The Roof over our Heads

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Contents	Page
Foreword	5
The housing stock A look at the composition of the Irish housing stock in 2011	7
Households The characteristics of occupied private dwellings on Census night.	8
Households and nationalities The nationality breakdown of households	19
Central heating The type of fuel used for central heating in homes	23
Sewerage and water supply A breakdown of sewerage and water facilities in urban and rural areas	26
Internet and broadband An examination of internet connectivity in households	32
Car ownership The level of dependency on cars among households	33
One-off housing An examination of one-off housing as a percentage of total households	34
Vacant houses A look at vacant houses, apartments and holiday homes and vacancy at town level	35
Statistical tables	48
Appendices	79

Profile 4 – The Roof over our Heads

Foreword

This report is the fourth of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. It looks at housing in Ireland in terms of the type of accommodation, nature of occupancy and attributes such as central heating, sewerage and water supply.

This report is part of a series of publications using a new style of reporting and graphic presentation of the data. Profile reports 1 to 3 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland and the industries and occupations of those at work. Other topics will be covered in future Profile reports to be released throughout the remainder of 2012. A complete list of planned publications and dates can be found on page 82 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.



Padraig Dalton

Director General

30 August 2012

Housing stock

The Irish housing stock in 2011

In April 2011 there were 1,994,845 permanent dwellings or housing units in the State.

Of these, 1,649,408 were occupied by persons usually resident in the State, while 10,703 were occupied by guests or visitors.

There were 45,283 dwellings where all the occupants were temporarily absent on Census Night.

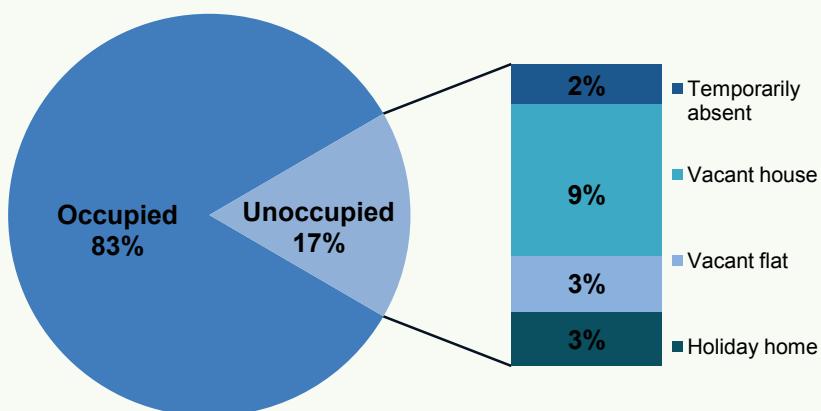
A total of 59,395 housing units were classified as vacant holiday homes.

The remaining 230,056 were vacant houses and apartments, of which 168,427 were vacant houses and 61,629 were vacant apartments.

The overall vacancy rate in 2011, including holiday homes, was 14.5 per cent. If holiday homes are excluded from the housing stock the vacancy rate drops to 11.5 per cent.

For a fuller description of the housing stock and other terms used in this report, see Appendix 2.

Figure 1 Breakdown of housing stock, 2011



It's a fact!

1,994,845

The total housing stock in Ireland in April 2011

225,232

The increase in housing stock from 2006 to 2011

Housing stock, 2002-2011



Slowdown in housing stock growth between 2006 and 2011

The figure of 1,994,845 permanent dwellings recorded in Census 2011 was an increase of 225,232 (12.7%) on the housing stock enumerated in 2006, and represents an average annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent during the 2006 to 2011 inter-censal period.

During the previous inter-censal period 2002 to 2006 the housing stock increased by 309,560 (21%), an average annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent, the highest on record.

Table A shows the growth in housing stock and population recorded by each census between 1991 and 2011. In percentage terms, the rise in housing stock over this 20 year period significantly outpaced the growth in population (71.9% compared with 30.1%).

In absolute terms, from 1991 to 2011 the population grew by 1,062,533 and the housing stock had a net gain of 834,596 dwellings. This equates to 785 new housing units for every 1,000 persons added to the population between 1991 and 2011.

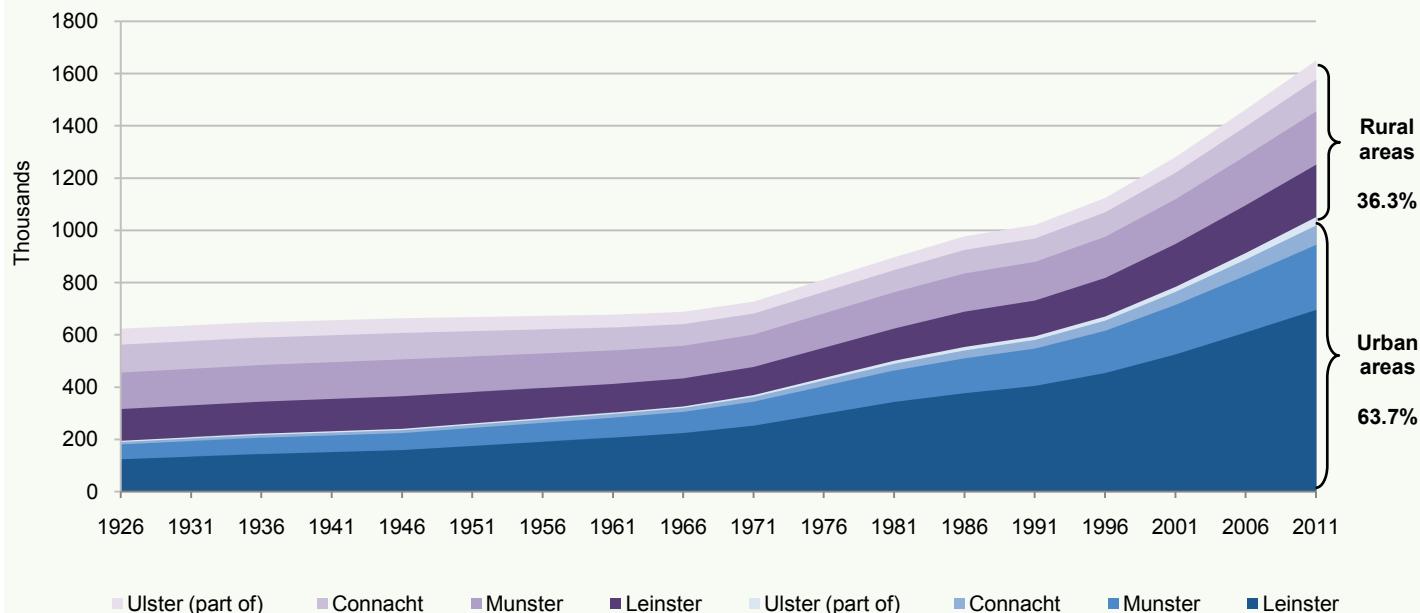
Table pages 48 - 51

Table A Population and housing stock, 1991-2011

Census Year	Population	% change in population	Housing Stock	% change in housing stock
1991	3,525,719	-	1,160,249	-
1996	3,626,087	2.8	1,258,948	8.5
2002	3,917,203	8.0	1,460,053	16.0
2006	4,239,848	8.2	1,769,613	21.2
2011	4,588,252	8.2	1,994,845	12.7

Households 1926-2011

Figure 2 Permanent private households in urban and rural areas by Province, 1926-2011



Permanent private households in Ireland 1926-2011

The following section of this commentary will concentrate on analysing the 1,649,408 permanent dwellings occupied by persons usually resident in the State in April 2011. These dwellings are known as permanent private households (or occupied private dwellings) in census reports. This is followed by an examination of vacant dwellings beginning on page 35.

Figure 2 plots the growth in permanent private households from 1926 to 2011 in the urban and rural areas of the Provinces.

Over the 85 year period, the majority of this growth occurred in urban areas where there was a fivefold increase in the number of occupied houses and apartments. In contrast households in rural areas experienced a more modest increase of just 40 per cent between 1926 and 2011.

The 1971 census was the first time households in urban areas were recorded as surpassing the number of households in rural areas. Household numbers throughout the State passed the 1 million mark for the first time in 1991 yet by 2011 there were over 1 million homes (1,050,073) in urban areas alone, while 599,335 homes were located in rural areas.

During the period 1926 to 2011, Leinster recorded the largest household growth culminating in almost 55 per cent of occupied private dwellings being located within the province in 2011. The corresponding proportion of private households in Leinster back in 1926 was 39 per cent (see chart opposite).

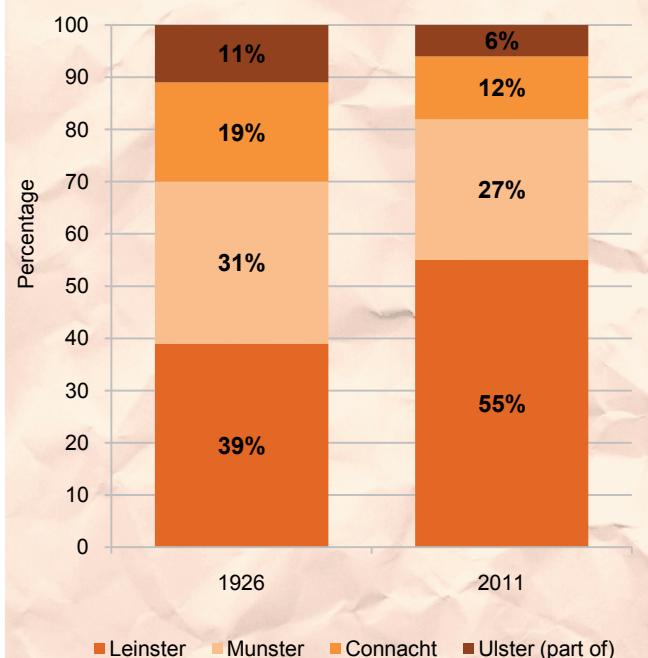
Both Ulster (part of) and Connacht have enjoyed continuous household growth since 1966 and 1971 respectively, having experienced over a century of decline prior to these years.

It's a fact!

69% The percentage of private households located in rural areas in 1926

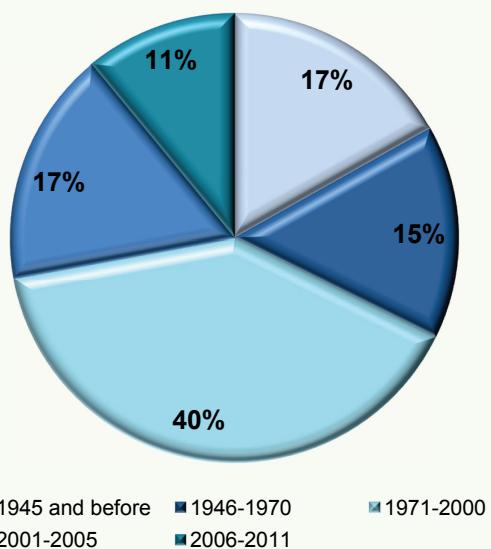
36% The percentage of private households located in rural areas in 2011

Percentage share of private households by province, 1926 and 2011



Period of construction

Figure 3 Percentage of households by period of construction



Laois ranks first in new homes

In Laois, 18.1 per cent of all occupied dwellings within the county were built since 2006. Longford (15.8%) and Cavan (15%) came next in the proportion of new homes built since 2006. These counties also recorded strong population gains between 2006 and 2011.

Limerick City (4.9%) had the lowest rate of increase in homes constructed between 2006 and 2011.

Dublin and Cork cities had the largest proportion of older dwellings. Three out of ten houses and apartments in Dublin City and a quarter of all homes in Cork City were built before 1945.

Table page 75

It's a fact!

171.397

The number of occupied houses and apartments built between 2006 and 2011

18.1%

The percentage of occupied dwellings in Laois in 2011 that were built since 2006

40%

The percentage of occupied dwellings constructed between 1971 and 2000

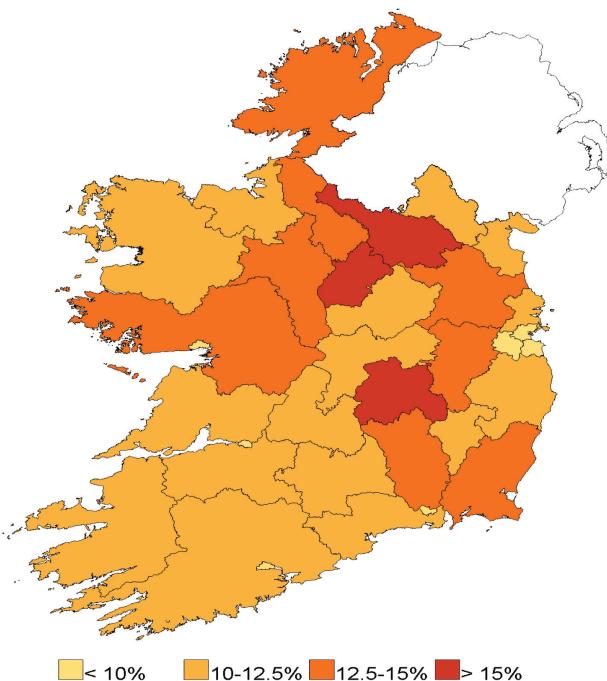
Over a quarter of dwellings built since 2000

Respondents were asked on the census form to state when their house or apartment was first built. This question provides useful information regarding the age profile of occupied private dwellings in 2011.

As shown in figure 3, almost one in six houses and apartments were built prior to 1945, with one in three built before 1970.

The increased construction activity that occurred in recent years was also reflected in the results, with 17 per cent of occupied dwellings built between 2001 and 2005, and 11 per cent built between 2006 and 2011.

Map 1 Percentage of occupied dwellings within each county built between 2006 and 2011



Recently built dwellings at town level

Census 2011 results reveal that for 5 urban towns and 78 rural towns, more than 30 per cent of all occupied dwellings within these settlements were built since 2006. A full list of these towns is given on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census).

Among the urban towns Newcastle (44%) and Saggart (41%), both in South Dublin, had the highest proportion of recently built homes. In the case of Castlemagner, County Cork, 80 per cent of the 101 houses and apartments within this small rural settlement were constructed between 2006 and 2011.

Type of accommodation

It's a fact!

38.2%

The percentage of occupied dwellings in urban areas which were semi-detached houses, the largest category of urban accommodation type

83.7%

The percentage of occupied dwellings in rural areas which were detached houses

88,628

The number of occupied apartments (purpose-built or converted) built since 2001

Detached houses still dominate

Despite the increase in the number of newly constructed apartments in recent years, the detached house remains the most common type of accommodation in Ireland.

Just over 40 per cent of occupied dwellings in the State were detached houses in April 2011, which was similar to the share recorded in 2002 and 2006.

Counties in Connacht featured as having the largest proportion of detached houses with more than seven out of every ten homes in Galway County, Roscommon, Leitrim and Mayo classified as this house type.

Table B Percentage of accommodation types built before 2001 and in 2001 or later

Accommodation type	% built before 2001	% built 2001-2011
Detached house	75	25
Semi-detached house	73	27
Terraced house	80	20
Apartments	45	55
Bedsits	90	10

Strong growth in apartments

The rise of apartments as an accommodation type in Ireland has continued between 2006 and 2011 according to the census.

There were 177,587 occupied purpose-built or converted apartments in 2011, an increase of 27 per cent on the 2006 figure of 139,872. Apartments accounted for 10.9 per cent of all household types in 2011, compared with 9.7 per cent in 2006.

Dublin City had the highest proportion of apartments as a household type at 32.4 per cent, while Roscommon had the lowest with 2.4 per cent.

The largest growth in occupied apartments took place in Laois and South Dublin with increases of over 66 per cent recorded within these counties between 2006 and 2011.

At individual town level, 63 per cent of all occupied dwellings in Clonee, County Meath were apartments, followed by Saggart (54%) and Kinsale (38%) in County Dublin and An Spidéal (36%) in County Galway.

Table page 55

Figure 4 Type of accommodation, 2002-2011



Over half of apartments built since 2001

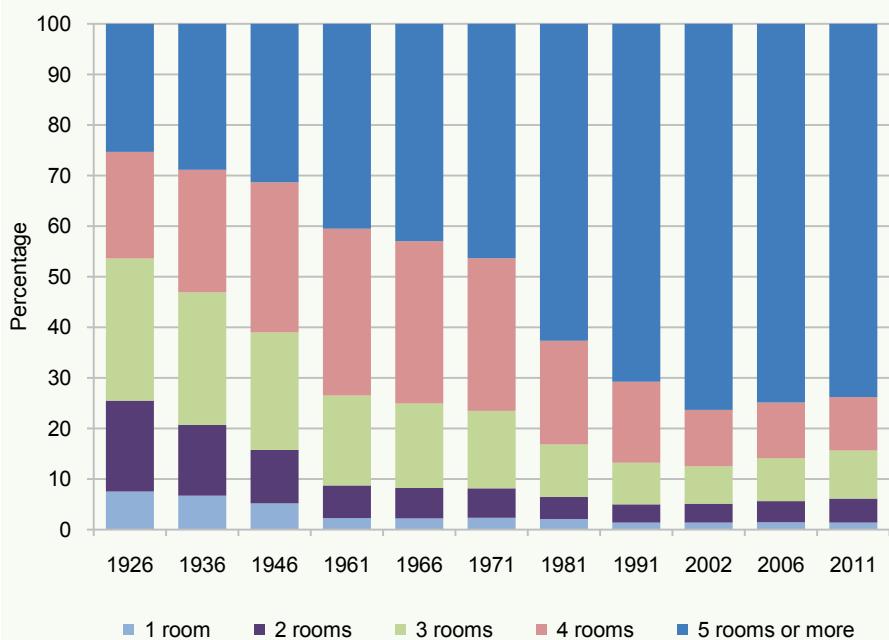
Around 55 per cent of apartments which were occupied in 2011 have been built in 2001 or later, demonstrating the surge in the construction of this type of accommodation which occurred in the ten years leading up to Census 2011.

One quarter of all detached and semi-detached houses were constructed over the same ten year period.

Prior to 1991, more terraced houses were built than apartments. However, this trend has been reversed subsequently, with the growth in the number of apartments outpacing the growth in the number of terraced houses.

Number of rooms

Figure 5 Percentage breakdown of households based upon the number of rooms 1926-2011



Dwellings have more rooms over the years....

A question relating to the number of rooms within each household has traditionally been asked on the census form. In 2011, the respondent was required to state the number of rooms excluding bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, offices, utility rooms, consulting rooms, shops, halls, landings and rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.

Figure 5 charts the increasing proportion of dwellings with larger room numbers for census years 1926 to 2011, and clearly illustrates the growing popularity of larger accommodation since 1961. Over 1.2 million private dwellings had five or more rooms in 2011, representing 74 per cent of all households.

The growth of larger houses, in conjunction with smaller family sizes, has meant that the average number of persons per room has fallen from 1.19 in 1926 to 0.51 by 2011.

....but smaller sized homes back in vogue

However, Census 2011 results also show that there was a strong increase in the number of private dwellings containing three rooms or less since 2002, coinciding with the high rate of apartment building over the same period.

Households with three rooms or less increased by 61 per cent from 160,457 to 258,162 between 2002 and 2011. In contrast, households with a minimum of four rooms rose by 24 per cent during the same nine year interval.

The growth in the number of homes with fewer rooms was concentrated in the urban areas. As can be seen in figure 6, the share of urban households having three rooms or less increased from 15 per cent in 2002 to 21 per cent in 2011. In rural areas just one in twelve households had a maximum of three rooms according to the last census.

Table page 55 - 56

It's a fact!

5.3 The average number of rooms per household in 2011

6.3 The average number of rooms in a detached house

2.9 The average number of rooms in a flat or apartment

Average number of rooms per household by type of accommodation 2011

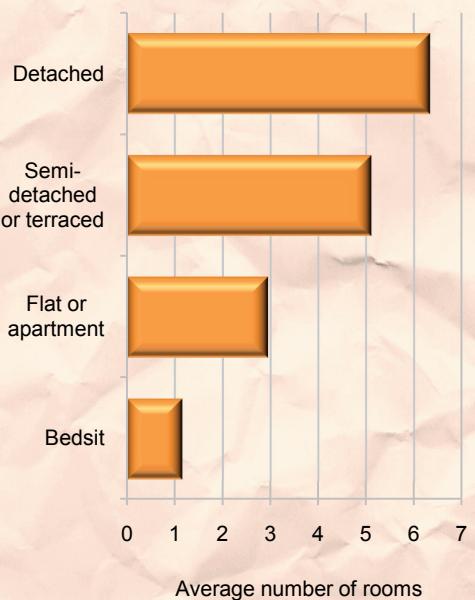
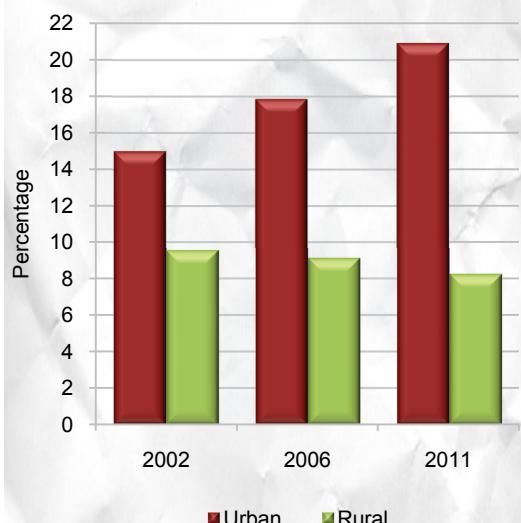


Figure 6 Percentage of households which have 3 rooms or less in urban and rural areas, 2002-2011



Nature of occupancy

Significant growth in rented households

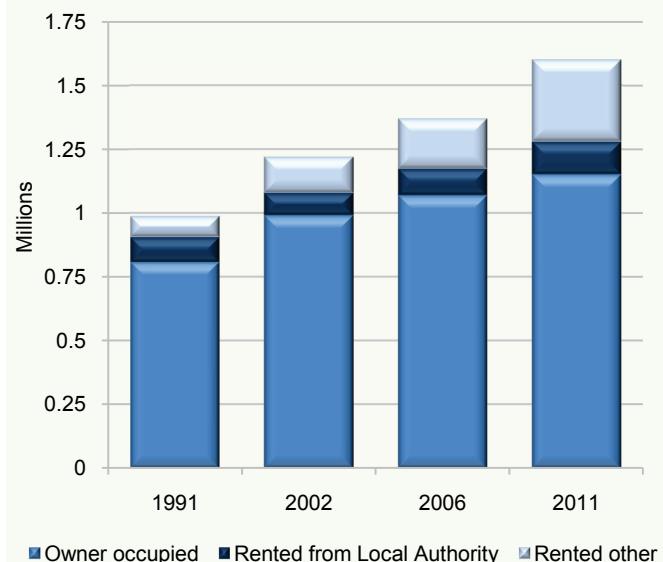
A total of 474,788 households were in rented accommodation in 2011, a considerable rise of 47 per cent from 323,007 in 2006. The share of households that were renting was 29 per cent in 2011, up from 22 per cent recorded in 2006.

The number of households which were rented either from a private landlord or voluntary body rose by 63.6 per cent from 195,797 in 2006 to 320,319 in 2011. Houses or apartments which were rented from a local authority also experienced gains in the inter-censal period, increasing by 22 per cent from 105,509 to 129,033.

Despite the number of owner occupied dwellings rising by 5.3 per cent (from 1,091,945 to 1,149,924) between 2006 and 2011, the strong growth in rented accommodation has caused the overall home ownership rate to drop sharply from 74.7 per cent to 69.7 per cent.

Table page 55

Figure 7 Owner occupied and rented private dwellings, 1991-2011



It's a fact!

583,148

The number of owner occupied households which had a loan or mortgage in 2011

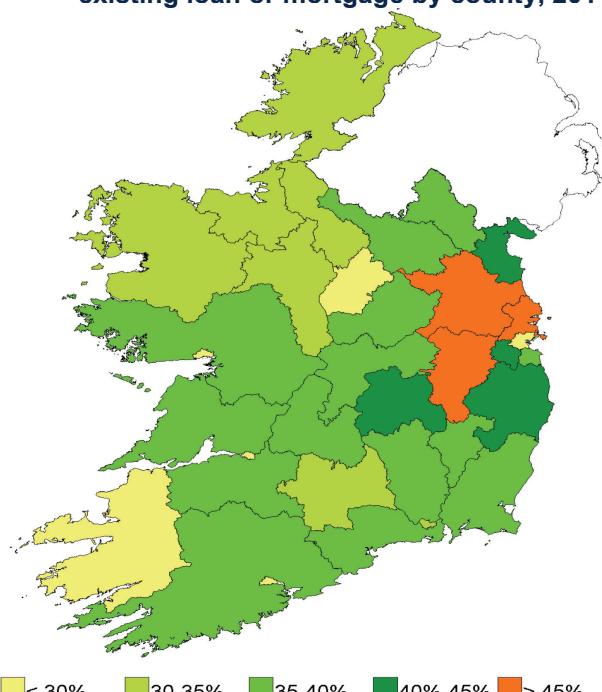
566,776

The number of owner occupied households which owned their home outright in 2011

69.7%

The percentage of households which were occupied by the owner in 2011

Map 2 Percentage of households with an existing loan or mortgage by county, 2011



Almost one in two households in Meath owned with a mortgage

Counties in the Greater Dublin Area had the highest percentage of houses and apartments where the owner had an existing loan or mortgage.

Meath, where 48.7 per cent of all owner-occupied dwellings had a mortgage, came first in this category in 2011. Fingal (47.8%) and Kildare (46.7%) also had high rates of households owned with a loan or mortgage.

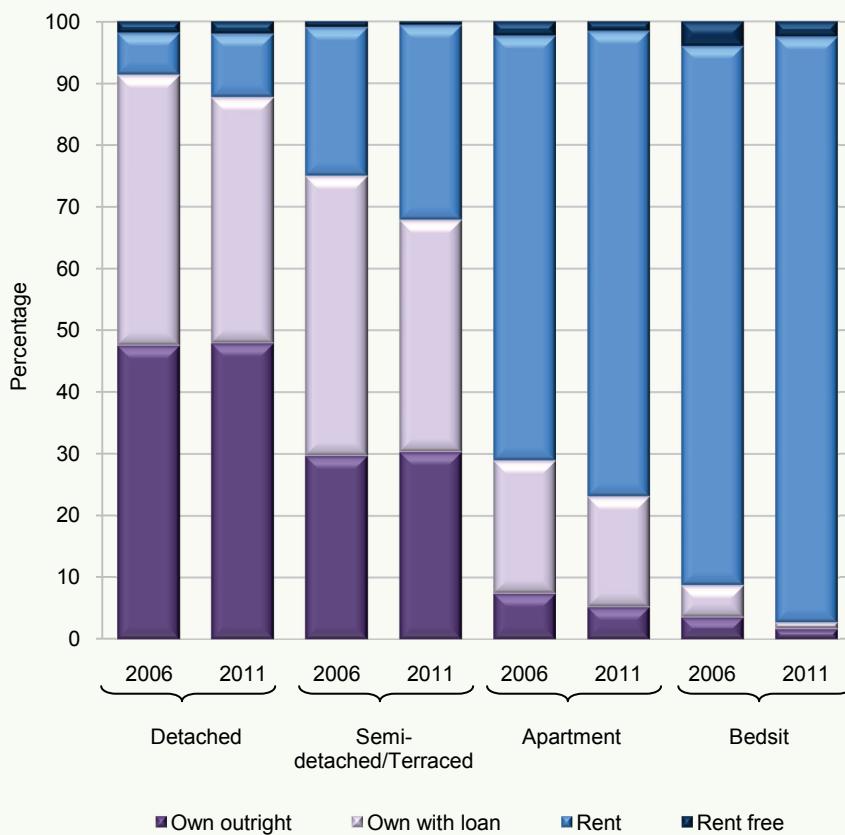
Rented accommodation was more likely to be located within the urban centres, with the cities of Galway (39.8%), Dublin (34.1%) and Cork (28.8%) having a considerable proportion of households rented by their occupants.

The western counties had the largest rate of households where the owner had no loan or mortgage, with over 45 per cent of houses and apartments in Mayo, Kerry and Roscommon owned outright.

Waterford City (16.3%) had the greatest share of households renting from a local authority, followed by Longford (13.8%).

Nature of occupancy

Figure 8 Owner-occupied and rented households by accommodation type, 2006-2011



Three quarters of occupied apartments were rented in 2011

The percentage of private dwellings which were rented increased across all accommodation types between 2006 and 2011, as shown in figure 8.

One in ten detached houses were rented by their occupants in 2011, up from 7 per cent recorded five years previously.

The percentage of semi-detached and terraced houses being rented grew strongly during the inter-censal period. Almost 32 per cent of these accommodation types were rented in 2011, compared to 25 per cent in 2006.

Renting has long been the most common tenure category for both apartments and bedsits.

Around 75 per cent of apartments in April 2011 were rented, compared with 69 per cent in 2006. The proportion of rented bedsits rose from 87 per cent to 95 per cent over the same five year period.

Table page 56

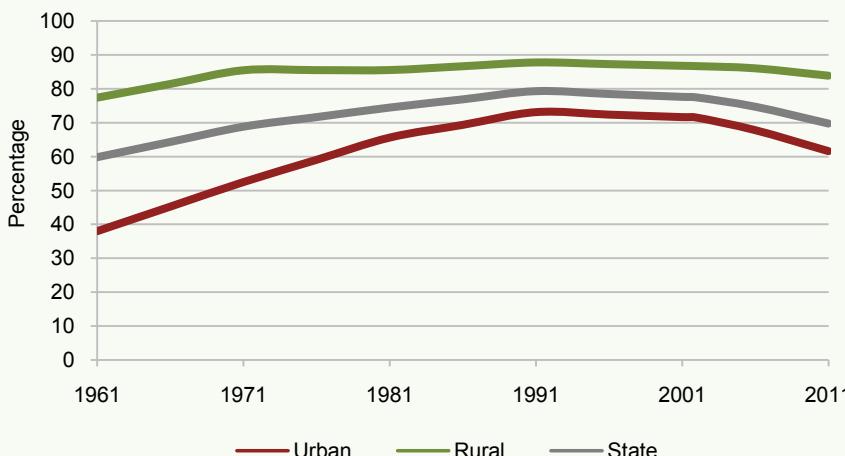
Home ownership rates in decline since 1991

Figure 9 charts the percentage of occupied private dwellings within the State which were owned outright or owned with a loan or mortgage by their occupants between 1961 and 2011.

In rural areas, there has been little change in the rate of owner occupation from the early 1970s onwards.

The urban areas, however, have experienced considerable variations in the home ownership rate, growing from 38 per cent in 1961 to a peak of 73.1 per cent in 1991. Since 1991 there has been a continuous decline in the owner occupied rate among urban households, dropping to 61.6 per cent in 2011.

Figure 9 Home ownership rates in urban and rural areas, 1961-2011



It's a fact!

154,902

The number of occupied semi-detached and terraced houses rented in 2006

230,689

The number of occupied semi-detached and terraced houses rented in 2011

75.3%

The percentage of apartments rented in 2011

61.6%

The home ownership rate in urban areas in 2011

83.9%

The home ownership rate in rural areas in 2011

Nature of occupancy

One in twelve households with a mortgage headed by persons not in employment

There were 583,148 households which were owned through an existing mortgage or loan according to the most recent census, down marginally from 593,513 in 2006.

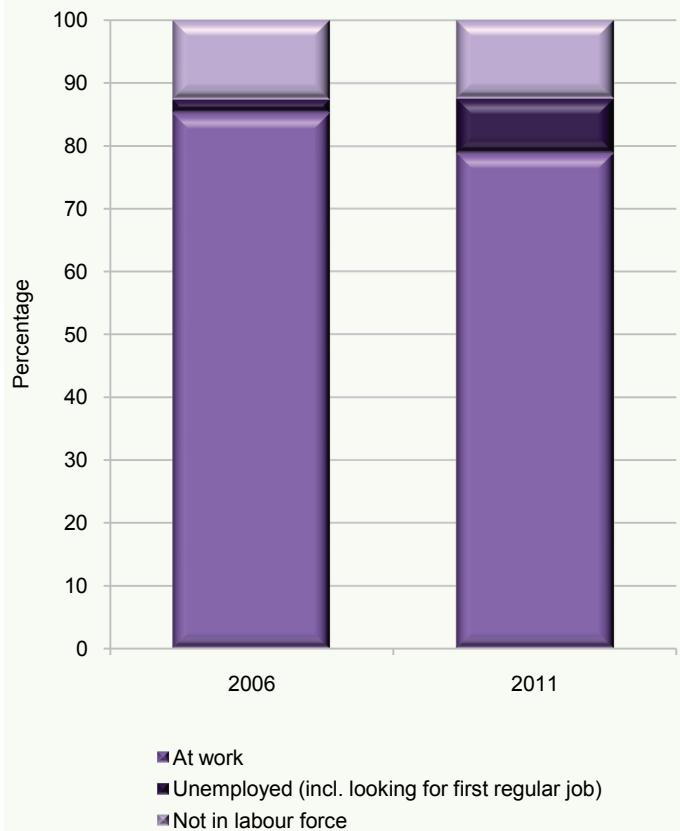
Figure 10 looks at the breakdown of these households according to the principal economic status of the head of household or householder (see Appendix 2 for a definition) between 2006 and 2011.

Households with a loan or mortgage which were headed by a person who was unemployed or looking for their first job numbered 14,757 in 2006. By 2011 this figure had increased significantly to 50,792, representing 8.7 per cent of all mortgaged households.

Of the 50,792 mortgaged homes where the head of household had no employment in 2011, 25,921 (51%) did not have anyone within the household who was at work.

Table page 57

Figure 10 Homes with a loan or mortgage according to the present economic status of the head of household, 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

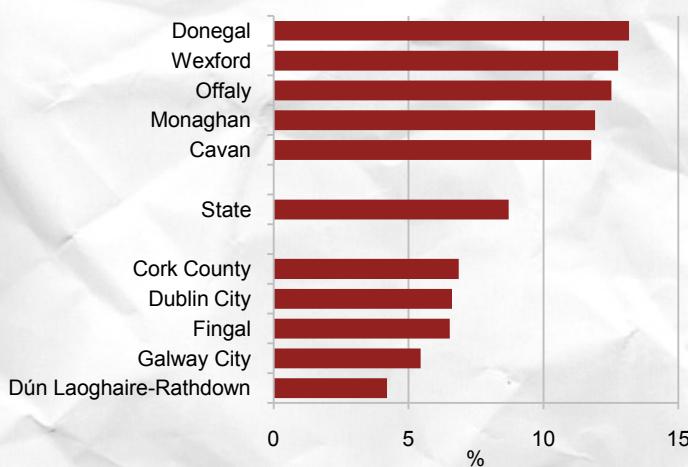
8.7%

The percentage of homes with a loan or mortgage in 2011 where the head of household was out of work

50,792

The number of homes with a loan or mortgage in 2011 where the head of household was out of work

Figure 11 Percentage of mortgaged households with the head of household out of work, top and bottom 5 counties



Mortgaged households headed by persons out of work analysed at county level

Increases in the number of homes with a mortgage and where the head of household was out of work were recorded across all counties.

The largest growth occurred in Laois where the number of mortgaged dwellings with the householder out of work rose from 195 in 2006 to 1,186 in 2011, a 508 per cent rise. Roscommon (467%), Leitrim (418%) and Offaly (413%) also experienced significant rises over the five year period.

One in seven households in Donegal which were owned with a loan or mortgage had the head of household recorded as being out of work, making it the worst affected county in the State.

Other counties which were most impacted by the householder being unemployed or looking for their first job were Wexford (12.8%), Offaly (12.5%) and Monaghan (11.9%).

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (4.2%) recorded the lowest proportion of mortgaged households with the head of household out of work in 2011.

Nature of occupancy

Map 3 Percentage of homes owned with a mortgage within each Electoral Division where the head of household was out of work in April 2011

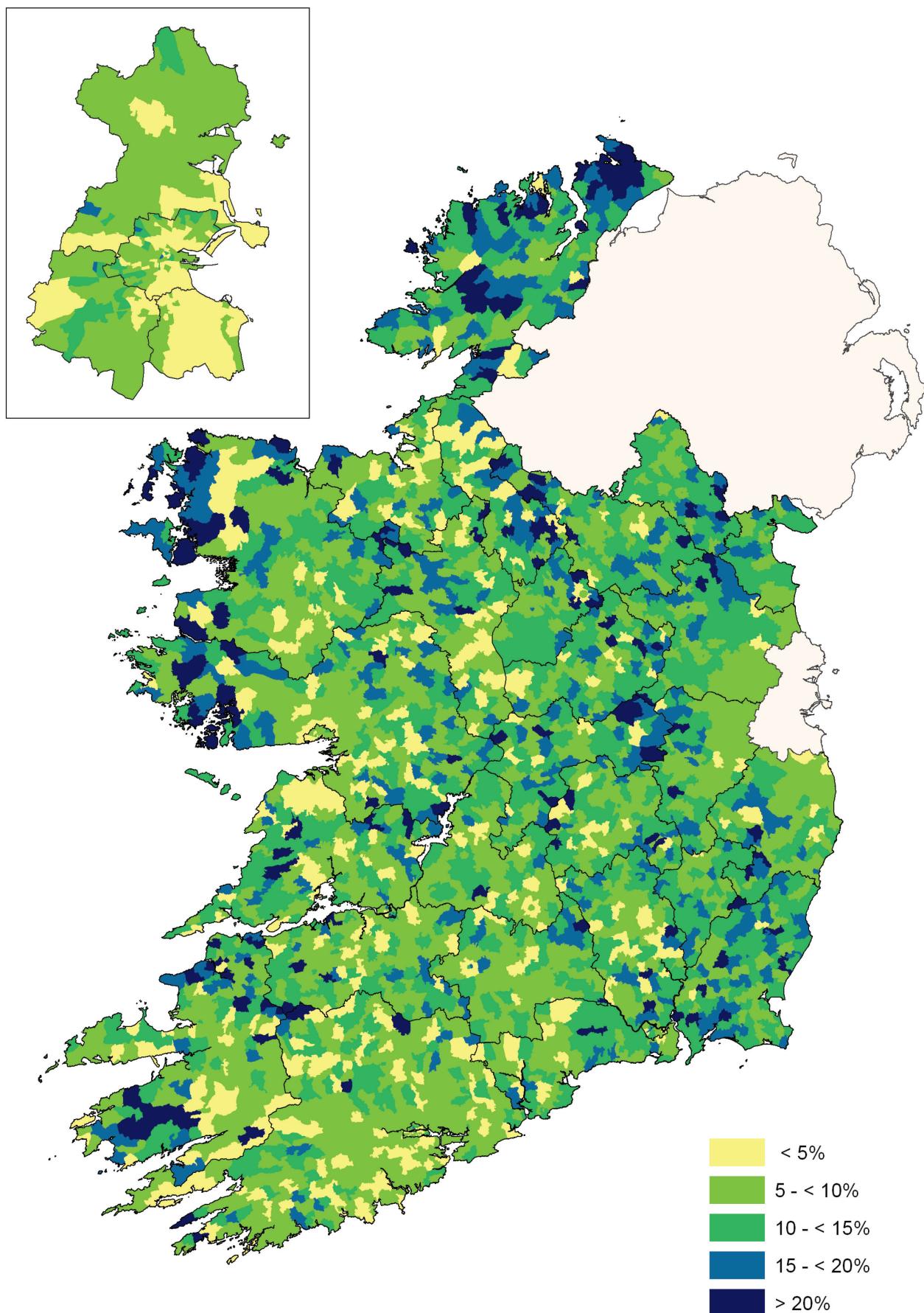
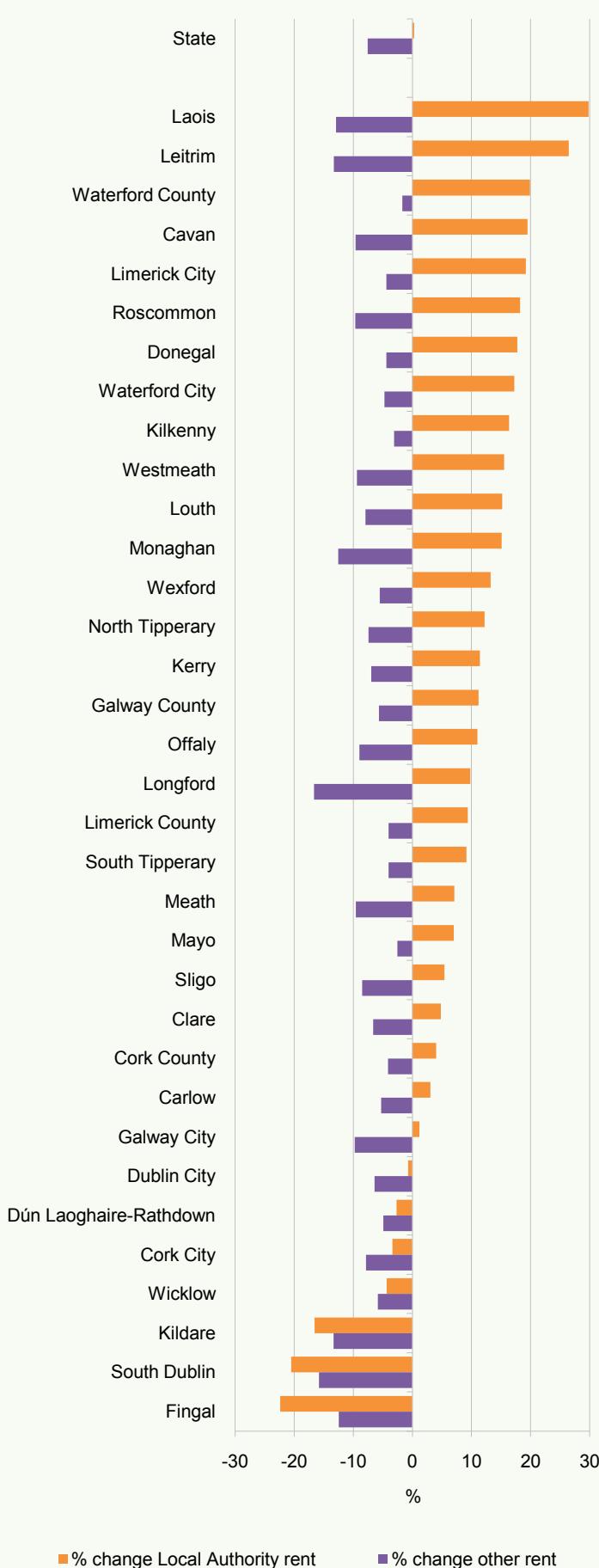


Figure 12 Percentage change in the average weekly rent by county



It's a fact!

€167

The average weekly rent paid to a private landlord/voluntary body throughout the State in 2011

€59

The average weekly rent paid to a local authority throughout the State in 2011

Rise in local authority rents recorded in majority of counties

Figure 12 shows the percentage change in the average weekly rent for households renting either from a local authority or from a private landlord/voluntary body between 2006 and 2011.

The average local authority rent increased in 27 of the 34 administrative counties during the inter-censal period.

Laois recorded the highest percentage rise with the average weekly rent paid to the county council growing by 30 per cent from €41 in 2006 to €54 in 2011.

Other counties which experienced notable increases in local authority rents over the five year interval were Leitrim (26.5%), Waterford County (19.9%) and Cavan (19.5%).

The biggest decline in the average weekly rent occurred in Fingal, with a fall of 22 per cent from €91 to €70.

Galway City, with a weekly average of €76, charged the highest rent of any local authority in 2011.

Less rent paid in 2011 for private accommodation

The average weekly rent paid to a private landlord or voluntary body dropped across all counties.

The biggest percentage falls were in Longford (-16.6%), followed by South Dublin (-15.8%), Kildare and Leitrim (both -13.3%).

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, at €260 per week, had the highest average rent paid to a private landlord/voluntary body. At the opposite end of the spectrum households in Leitrim, on average, paid a weekly rent of €94.

Rent

Rent and social class

Figure 13 illustrates the variations in the average weekly rent according to the social class of the head of household.

In cases where the householder was a professional worker (social class 1), the average rent paid to a private landlord or voluntary body was €219 per week, the highest of any social class group.

There were 953 households renting from a local authority where the head of household was a professional worker. These households paid an average weekly rent of €89 for their accommodation.

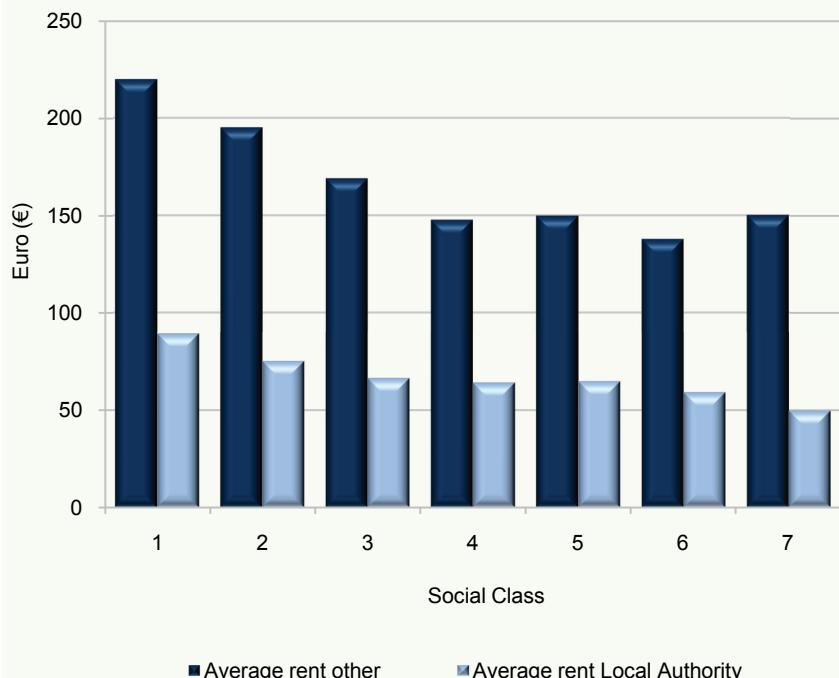
Households headed by an unskilled worker (social class 6) tended to pay lower rents. This particular social class had average rents of €137 per week for private accommodation and €59 per week in the case of local authority rented households.

Table page 59

It's a fact!

- €219** The average weekly rent paid by a professional worker (social class 1) for private rented accommodation
- €137** The average weekly rent paid by an unskilled worker (social class 6) for private rented accommodation

Figure 13 Average weekly rent by social class



Rent and type of accommodation

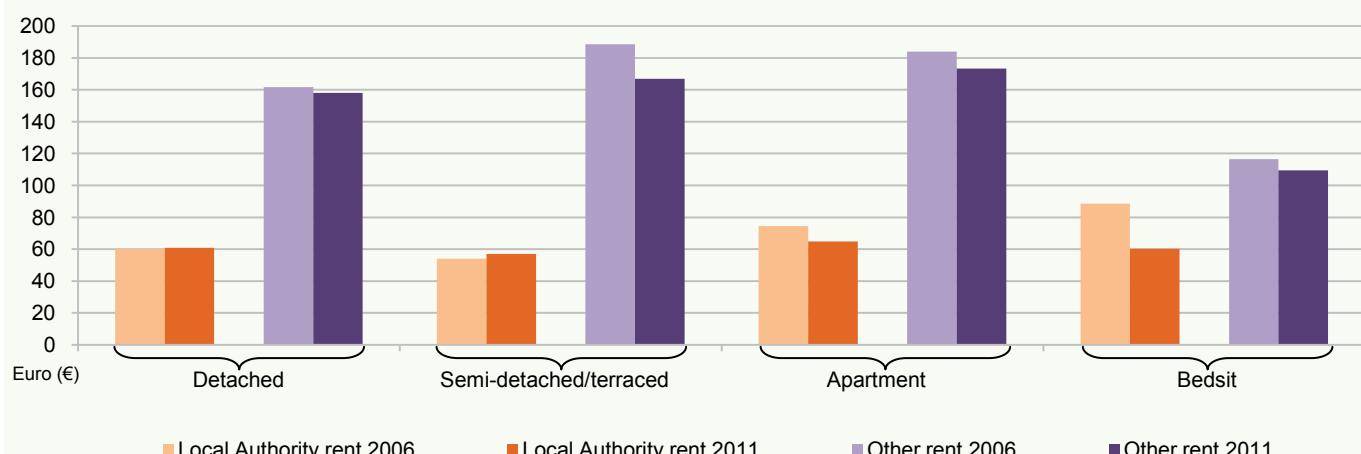
The changes in the average weekly rent between 2006 and 2011 for each type of accommodation are shown in figure 14.

Rents paid to local authorities for detached and semi-detached/terraced houses experienced rises of 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively over the five year period. However, for apartments held by a local authority, the average weekly rent fell by 13 per cent, from €75 to €65.

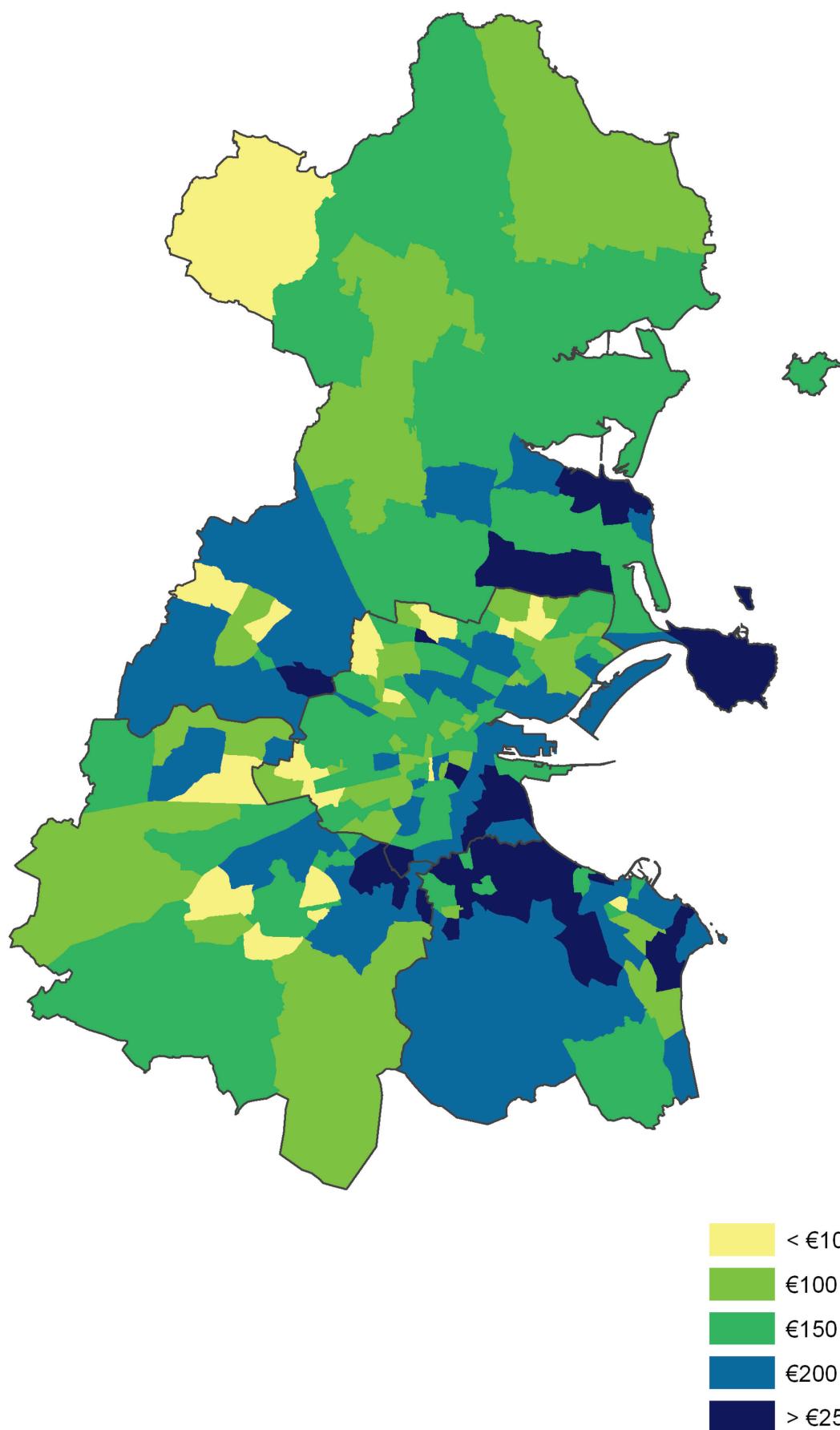
Falls in rent were recorded across all household types for private rented accommodation. Semi-detached and terraced houses experienced the largest drop in the average weekly rent, decreasing by 11.5 per cent from €189 in 2006 to €167 in 2011.

Apartments yielded the highest weekly rent of any household type for both local authority (€65) and private (€173) rented accommodation in 2011.

Figure 14 Average weekly rent by type of accommodation



Map 4 Average weekly rent by Electoral Division in Dublin, 2011



Occupancy and nationality

Renting the choice of tenure for non-Irish nationals

A breakdown of the nature of occupancy by the nationality of the head of household is shown in figure 15 and generally reveals differing characteristics between the tenure status of UK and other non-Irish national groups.

Home ownership continued to be the more probable occupancy status for UK nationals resident in the State with 31,548 owner occupied households, which equates to over 60 per cent of the total number of UK householders.

The other non-Irish groups mainly lived in rented accommodation. In the case of homes where the householder originated from countries that joined the EU from 2004 onwards, there were 72,825 households in rented accommodation in 2011, representing over 90 per cent of this nationality group.

For the remaining non-Irish groups the numbers renting were also high. The proportion of African and Asian-headed households which rented in 2011 were 84 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

Greater number of non-Irish nationals put down roots

An analysis of the tenure status of non-Irish nationals may provide further insight into the extent to which residents born outside Ireland were integrating themselves into Irish society.

The number of Polish householders with a loan or mortgage increased from 648 in 2006 to 1,820 in 2011.

For residents from the remaining EU states which joined since 2004, the number of mortgaged households rose by 73 per cent from 1,537 to 2,658 over the five year period.

The number of Asian headed households that had a loan or mortgage rose from 2,479 to 3,469 between 2006 and 2011, while there were 1,978 African householders with a mortgage in 2011, up from 1,745 recorded in 2006.

Table pages 60 - 61

It's a fact!

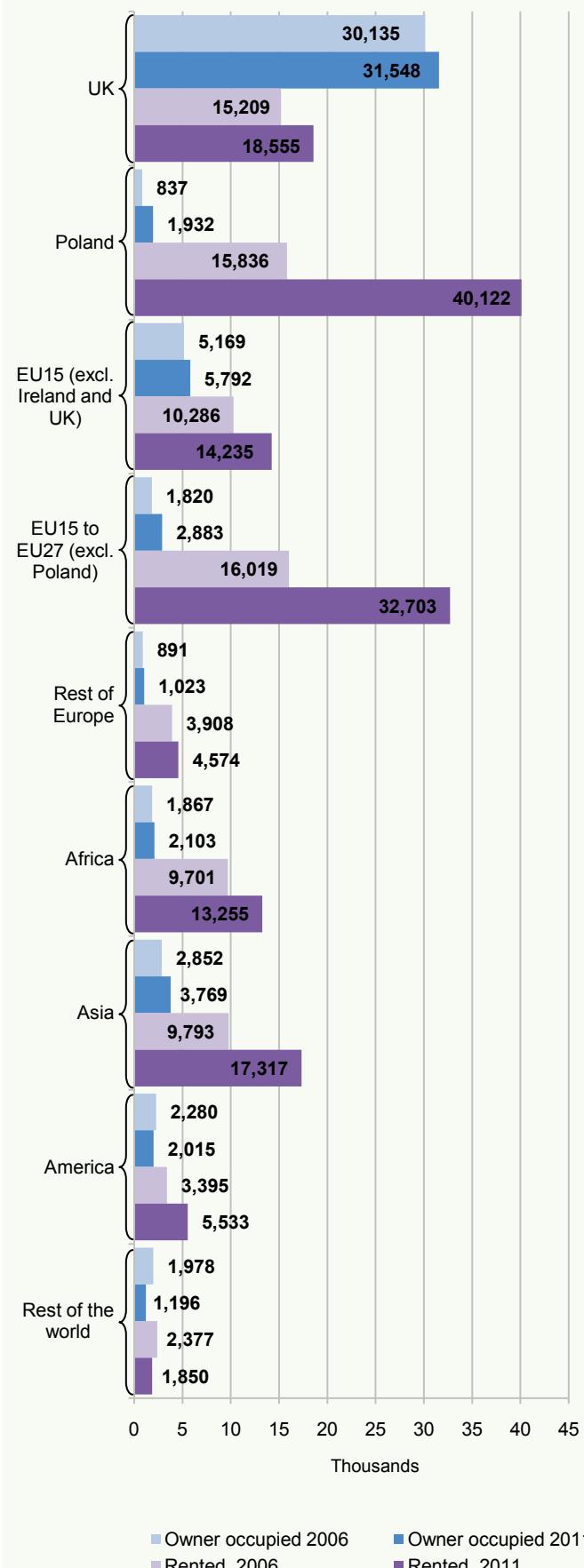
38,151

The number of households with a loan or mortgage that had a non-Irish national as the householder in 2011

156,784

The number of rented households that had a non-Irish national as the householder in 2011

Figure 15 Number of households classified by the occupancy status and the nationality of the householder



Average weekly rent

Figure 16 compares the percentage of households headed by Irish and non-Irish nationals in relation to the average weekly rent paid to private landlords.

Of the 258,344 households renting from a private landlord in urban areas, 138,204 (53%) were headed by an Irish national, while the remaining 120,140 (47%) had a non-Irish national as the householder.

Around 70 per cent of the 47,033 homes in rural areas which were rented from a private landlord had an Irish national as the head of household.

In urban areas households headed by non-Irish nationals paid an average of €181 per week, slightly higher than €178 paid by Irish householders. Around two-thirds of non-Irish households who rented from a private landlord paid at least €150 per week in rent compared to 61 per cent for Irish households.

The rents paid to private landlords in rural areas were very similar for both Irish and non-Irish headed households. In the case of both nationality categories, almost half of households renting in rural areas paid between €100 and €150 per week in rent in 2011.

Figure 16 Percentage of households classified by weekly rent and nationality in urban and rural areas

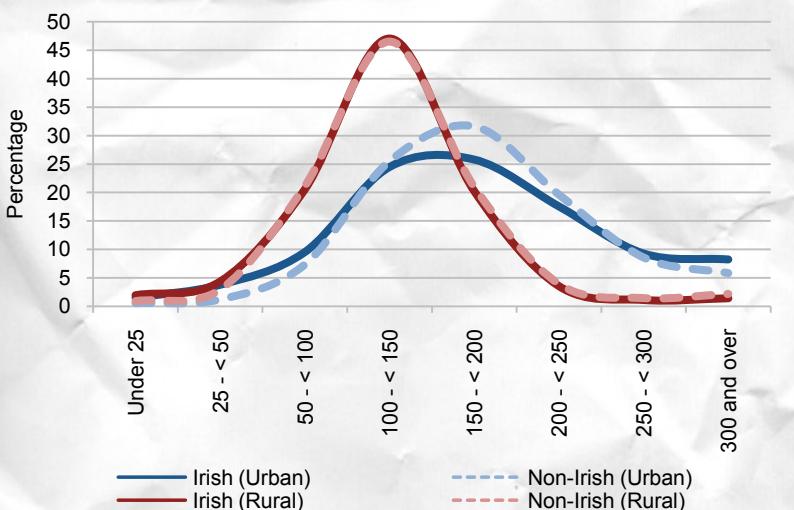
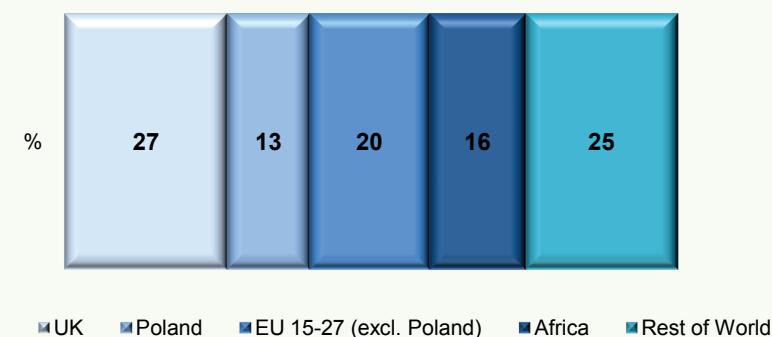


Figure 17 Non-Irish households renting from a local authority by nationality

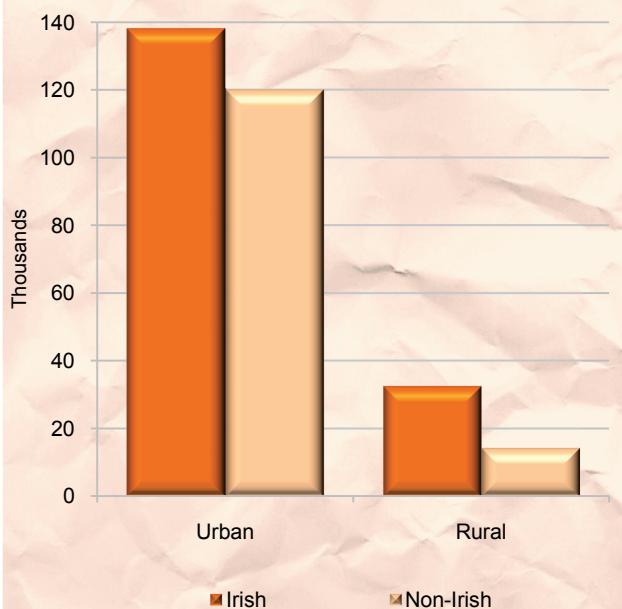


It's a fact!

26% The proportion of urban households headed by Irish nationals paying between €150 and €200 in rent to a private landlord in 2011.

32% The proportion of urban households headed by non-Irish nationals paying between €150 and €200 in rent to a private landlord in 2011.

Irish and non-Irish households renting from a private landlord in urban and rural areas, 2011



Nationality breakdown of households rented from local authorities

The number of homes rented from a local authority, and with a non-Irish national as the head of household rose by 35 per cent from 12,062 to 16,275 between 2006 and 2011.

In contrast, the equivalent increase among local authority rented households headed by Irish nationals was 20 per cent from 93,447 in 2006 to 112,758 in 2011.

Of the 16,275 non-Irish national households renting from a local authority around 27 per cent were headed by a UK national. A further 33 per cent were households headed by a resident from countries which joined the EU since 2004.

Household type and nationality

Period of construction by nationality

Differences were observed between households headed by Irish and non-Irish nationals based on the age profile of their private dwelling.

In the case of non-Irish nationals, one in five householders lived in dwellings built after 2005, and 44 per cent lived in dwellings constructed after 2000. In cases where the householder was Polish, the latter figure rose to 61 per cent.

In contrast just over one in four households headed by an Irish national were built in the ten years leading up to Census 2011.

Type of accommodation by nationality

More than any other nationality group, householders from the UK tended to live in detached houses.

The proportion of UK headed households residing in a detached house was higher when contrasted against Irish nationals (52% compared with 45%).

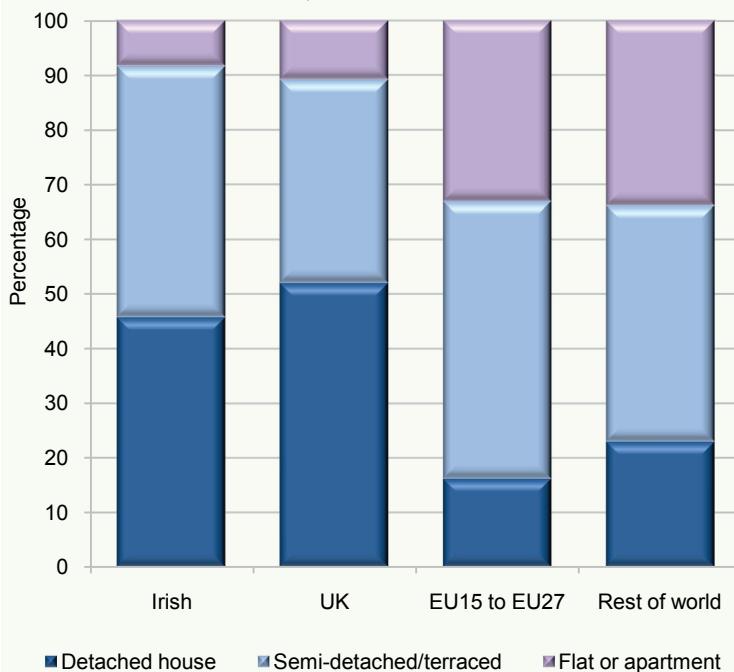
For most other non-Irish national groups, semi-detached and terraced houses were the most popular type of accommodation.

Almost half of all householders from countries which joined the EU since 2004 lived in either a semi-detached or terraced house.

Households headed by Spaniards were more likely to live in apartments. Around 54 per cent of Spanish householders resided in a flat or apartment, the biggest proportion of any other nationality with a large usual resident population in the State.

Table pages 60 - 61

Figure 18 Type of accommodation by nationality of householder, 2011



It's a fact!

20%

The number of households headed by non-Irish nationals who lived in dwellings built since 2006

25,973

The number of UK headed households living in detached houses in 2011

48%

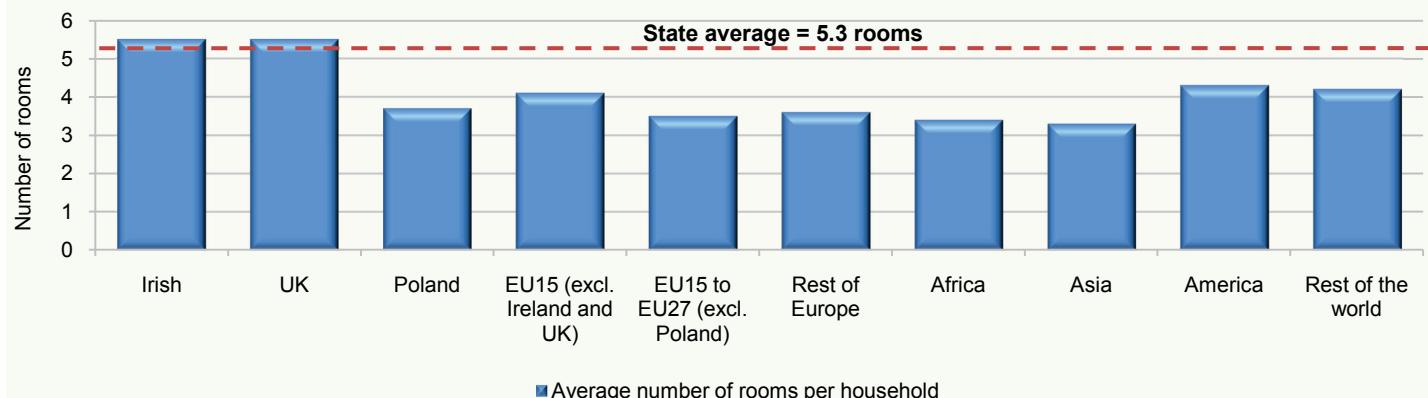
The percentage of households headed by residents from countries which joined the EU since 2004 living in either a semi-detached or terraced house in 2011

Table C Percentage distribution of private dwellings by period of construction and broad nationality

Period of construction	Irish	United Kingdom	Poland	EU 15 to 27 (excl. Poland)	African	Asian	Rest of world	Total
Percentage								
1945 and before	17.3	19.7	6.1	9.2	11.3	10.5	18.1	16.9
1946 to 1970	16.4	11.0	4.9	6.6	5.5	6.4	12.0	15.4
1971 to 2000	40.7	35.0	28.1	32.3	30.3	36.0	36.6	39.8
2001 to 2005	15.6	20.7	35.7	31.1	32.2	28.4	19.9	17.0
2006 to 2011	9.9	13.6	25.2	20.7	20.8	18.7	13.5	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Room numbers and nationality

Figure 19 The average number of rooms broken down by broad nationality groups



Households occupied by non-Irish nationals more likely to have fewer rooms

The average number of rooms within each household varied across the nationality groups.

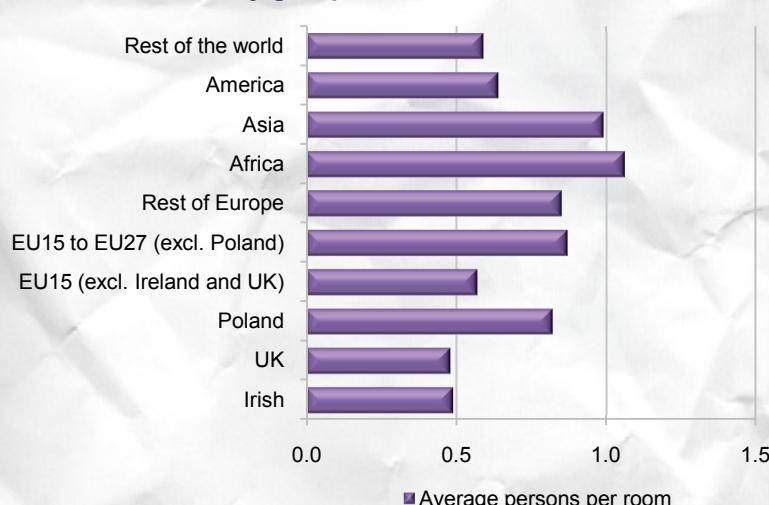
Irish and UK householders both had an average of 5.5 rooms per household in 2011, due principally to a high percentage of both nationalities living in detached houses. Over one in eight Irish householders lived in a private dwelling of three rooms or less.

However the remaining nationalities, on average, lived in accommodation with fewer rooms. Over 50 per cent of households headed by Asian and African residents had three rooms or less. The equivalent proportion for Polish householders was 48 per cent.

Asian-headed homes had an average of 3.3 rooms per household, the smallest room average of any broad nationality group.

When nationalities with more than one thousand residents in the State are examined, households headed by a resident from Mauritius and Somalia fared worst, with an average of just 2.3 rooms per household.

Figure 20 Average number of persons per room by broad nationality group



It's a fact!

- 13%** The proportion of Irish headed households with three rooms or less.
- 38%** The proportion of non-Irish headed households with three rooms or less.
- 0.49** The average number of persons per room in a household headed by an Irish national
- 1.06** The average number of persons per room in a household headed by an African national

Average persons per room analysed by nationality

Figure 20 shows the average number of persons per room for each broad nationality group.

An average of 1.06 persons per room was recorded in cases where a resident from Africa was the head of household, the highest of any other broad nationality group.

Households headed by an Asian resident came next with an average of 0.99 persons per room.

Dwellings which had an Irish national as the householder had an average of 0.49 persons per room in 2011, less than half that of households headed by African and Asian residents.

Table pages 60 - 61

Central heating

Central heating by county

A revised question on the Census 2011 form asked about the main type of fuel used in central heating systems.

Figure 21 displays the main central heating fuel types within each county. Noticeable differences in fuel use at regional level can be observed both on the chart opposite and in map 5 on page 25.

Households in Border and South East counties were strong users of oil

The importance of oil as a source of fuel for central heating was more pronounced in Ulster (part of) and in the South East region.

Monaghan had the highest dependency on oil as a fuel type, with four out of every five households within the county heating their homes with this fossil fuel.

Cavan (72.5%), Wexford (71%), Donegal (69.7%) and Waterford County (69.3%) also had large proportions of occupied dwellings using oil as their main central heating fuel.

Dublin City (7.1%) had the lowest rate of households using oil for central heating in 2011.

Natural gas was the main heating fuel in Dublin and the cities

Households in the cities and their suburban areas predominantly used natural gas as their central heating fuel.

Natural gas was the fuel of choice for heating over 70 per cent of houses and apartments in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, South Dublin and Fingal.

In the case of both Dublin City and Cork City, two out of every three homes were dependent on natural gas for their central heating.

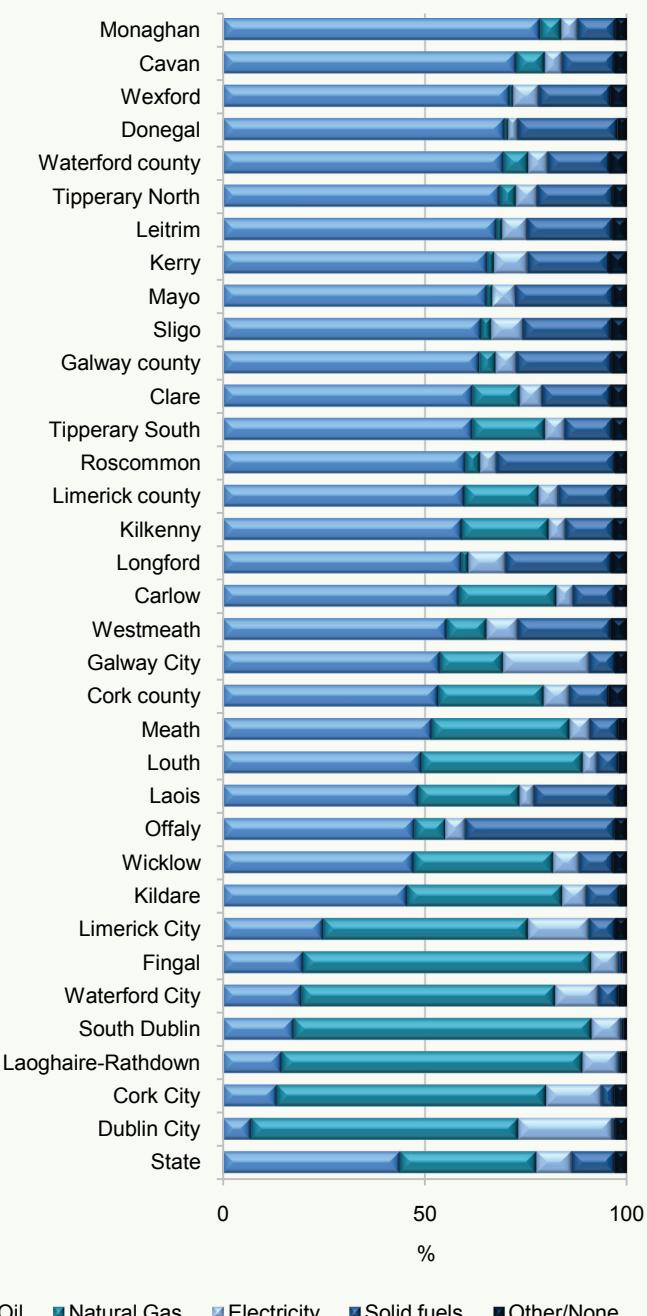
Midland households depended more on solid fuels

The Midlands region had a higher proportion of occupied dwellings relying on solid fuels (coal, peat and wood pellets) for central heating.

Offaly had 37.1 per cent of households using solid fuels for home heating in 2011. Roscommon (29.5% of households) and Longford (26.3% of households) also featured as prominent users of solid fuels.

Table pages 62 - 63

Figure 21 Percentage of central heating fuel used in households by county



It's a fact!

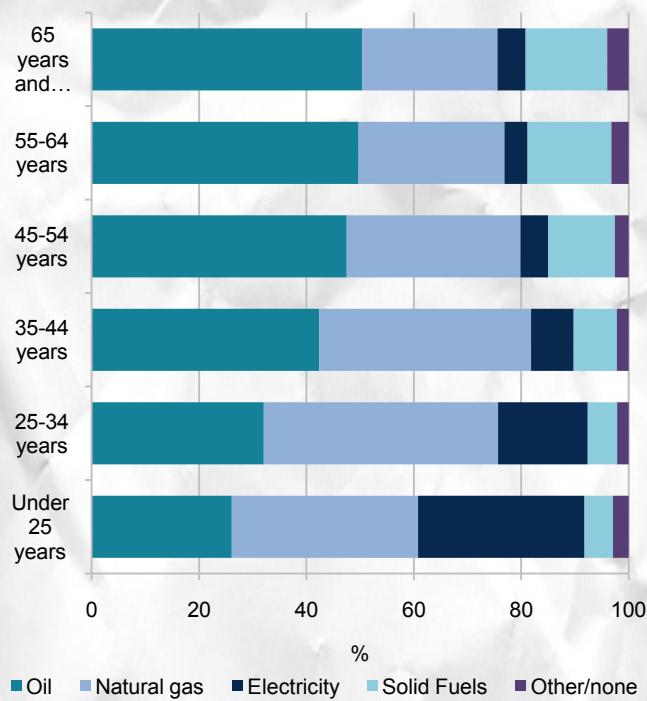
43.7%

The percentage of households using oil to heat their homes in the State in 2011

33.8%

The percentage of households using natural gas to heat their homes in the State in 2011

Figure 22 Central heating fuel by age of the head of household



Half of homes headed by persons aged 65 or over used oil for central heating

Figure 22 displays the relationship between the age of the head of household and the type of fuel used for central heating.

Among the younger age groups natural gas was the most popular choice of central heating, with four out of ten homes headed by a person under the age of 45 using this fuel type.

Oil was more likely to be used for central heating among the older age categories. Solid fuels, particularly peat, also featured more strongly as the age of the householder increased.

A total of 10,175 households headed by persons aged 65 or over did not have any central heating in 2011. This equated to 3 per cent of all homes where the head of household was aged 65 or over, and represents a disproportionately high percentage in contrast to the other age categories.

It's a fact!

83,728

The number of purpose built or converted apartments which used electricity for central heating

37,326

The number of apartments built after 2000 which used electrical central heating

52%

The percentage of all households in urban areas which used natural gas for central heating in 2011

69%

The percentage of all households in rural areas which used oil for central heating in 2011

Electrical central heating prevalent in apartments

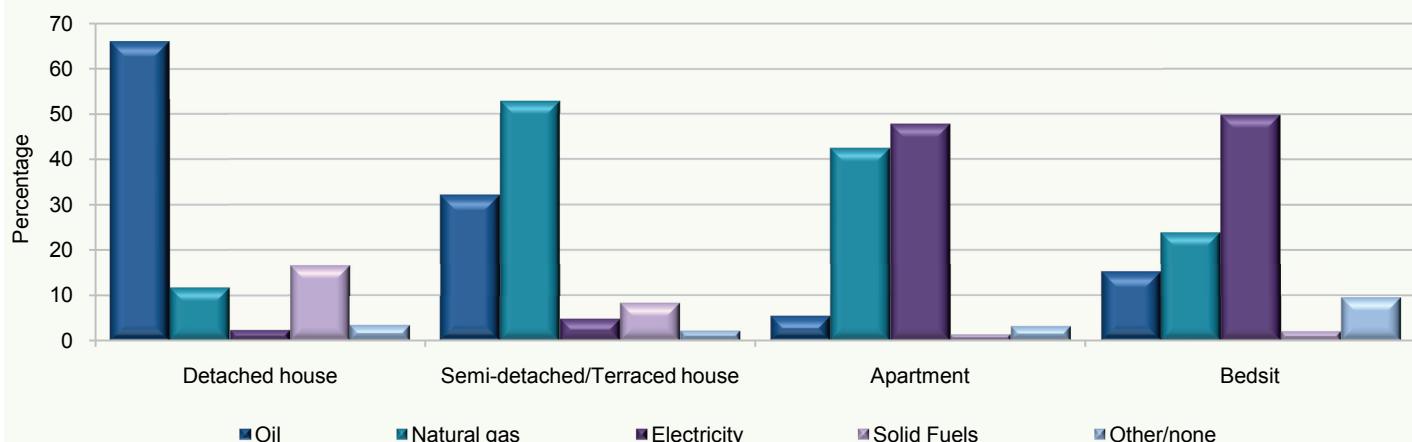
There were clear differences between the fuel source used for central heating and the various accommodation types (see figure 23).

Electricity heated almost half of all occupied apartments and bedsits in 2011. Of the 83,728 flats which used electrical central heating, 37,326 (44%) were built after 2000.

Natural gas was the main fuel type for heating 53 per cent of semi-detached and terraced houses, while oil was used as central heating for almost two thirds of all detached houses.

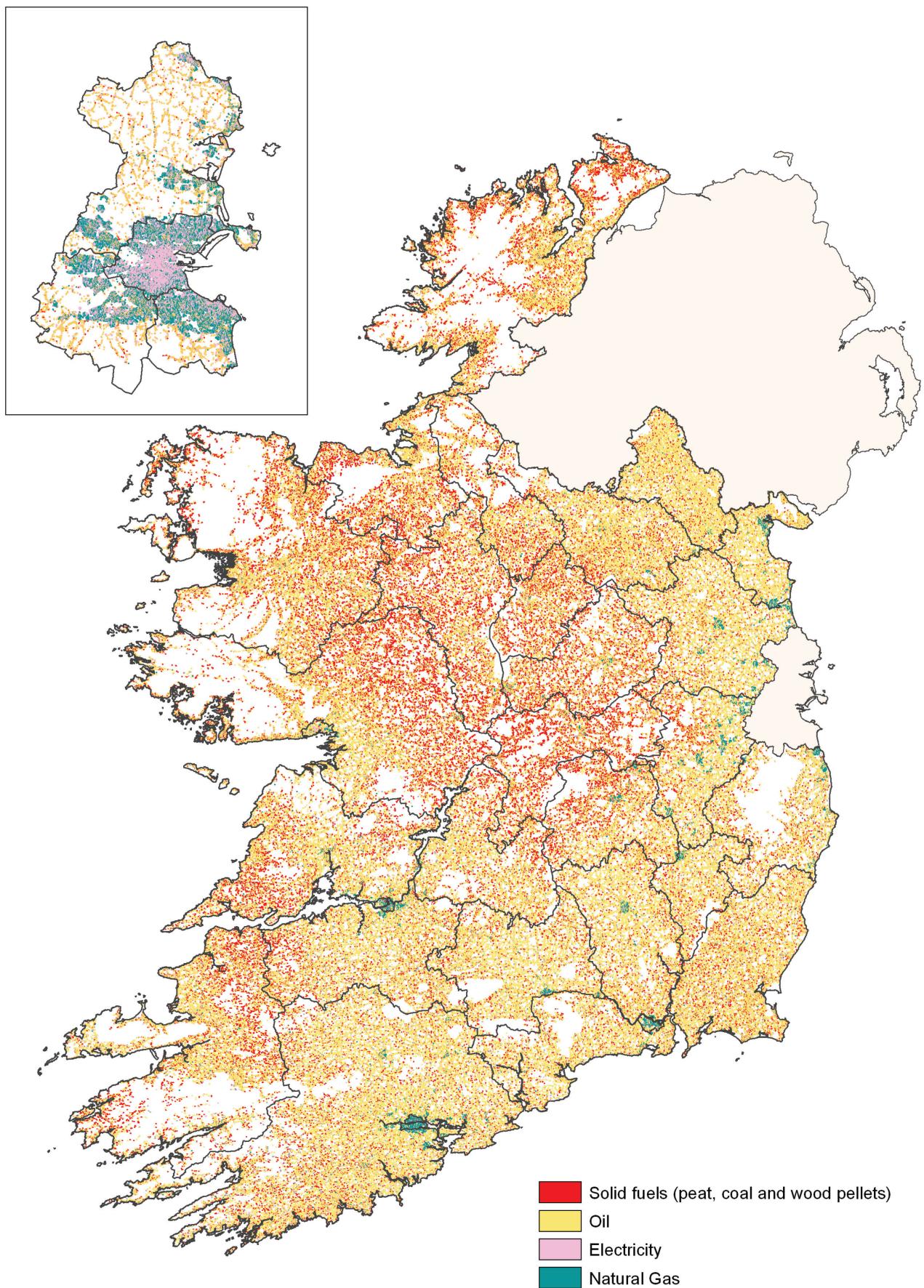
Table pages 62 - 63

Figure 23 Central heating fuel by type of accommodation, 2011



Central heating

Map 5 Type of central heating within each household, 2011



Urban and rural sewerage

Public sewerage facilities were used for disposing the waste water of 1,092,418 households, or two-thirds of all private dwellings in April 2011. A further 437,652 (27.5%) households used an individual septic tank while 50,259 (3.2%) households adopted other individual sewerage systems.

However, there was a clear difference between the sewerage facilities used by rural and urban households. Just over three-quarters of rural homes (455,584 households) used an individual system (septic tank or other), of which 408,381 used a septic tank and 47,203 used other types of individual treatment systems. Dwellings in urban areas were predominantly connected to the public mains with just 3 per cent of homes indicating that they used individual systems.

Overall, the number of households using a septic tank or other individual treatment system increased by 9 per cent between 2006 and 2011, while households using the public sewerage scheme rose by 14 per cent over the same period.

Sewerage in cities and towns

Table D compares the sewerage facilities in the cities, towns and the rural areas in 2006 and 2011. Dublin City and suburbs had the smallest proportion of households (1.1%) using a septic tank or individual treatment system in 2011. That proportion rose to 4.4 per cent in the case of the other cities and their suburbs. In the smaller towns with a population of 1,500-4,999 persons, 7 per cent of homes had a septic tank or other individual sewerage system.

In rural areas, the proportion of households linked to a public scheme increased marginally from 19.8 per cent in 2006 to 20.4 per cent in 2011, while the proportion of households with a septic tank or other individual treatment system dropped slightly from 76.6 per cent to 76 per cent in 2011.

Table pages 64 - 68

Figure 24 Sewerage facilities in urban areas in 2011

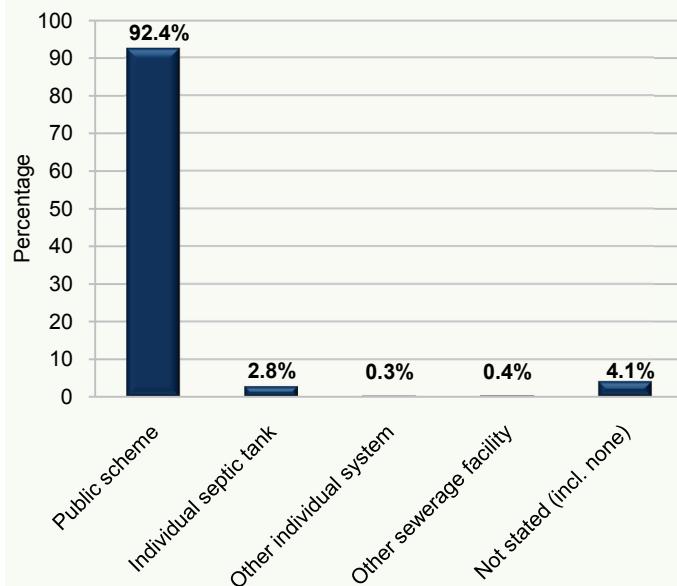


Figure 25 Sewerage facilities in rural areas 2011

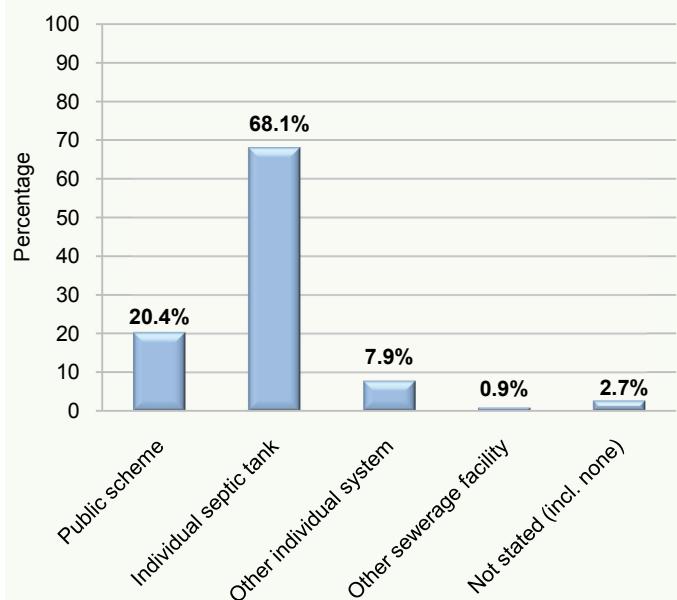
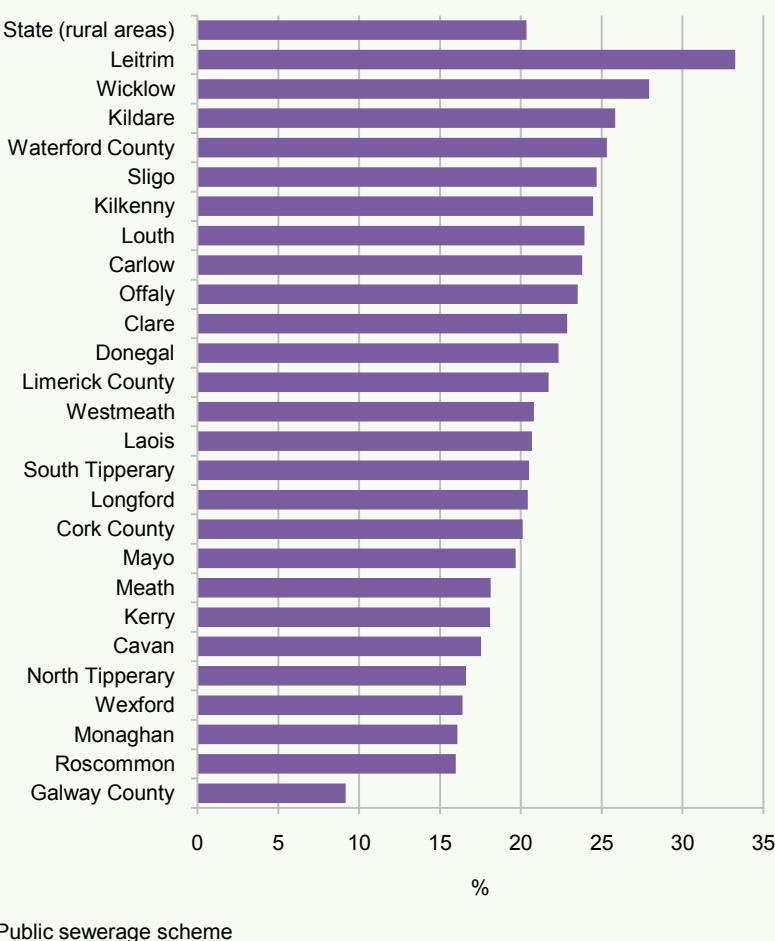


Table D Sewerage facilities in towns and rural areas, 2006 and 2011

	Public scheme		Individual systems		Other sewerage facilities	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Dublin City and suburbs	351,111	386,963	3,593	4,381	944	1,438
Other cities and suburbs	114,118	141,978	5,607	6,908	352	533
Towns 10,000 population and over	216,351	244,160	8,192	9,337	621	870
Towns 5,000-9,999 population	89,615	100,944	3,799	4,149	251	377
Towns 1,500-4,999 population	75,990	96,399	5,539	7,552	449	595
Rural areas	109,054	121,974	420,988	455,584	4,362	5,557
Total	956,239	1,092,418	447,718	487,911	6,979	9,370

Sewerage

Figure 26 Percentage of dwellings in rural areas using public sewerage systems by county (Dublin excluded), 2011



Public sewerage schemes in rural areas

Figure 26 shows the percentage of private households that used a public sewerage scheme in the rural areas of each administrative county in April 2011.

Leitrim (33.3%) had the highest proportion of rural households connected to the local authority sewerage network in 2011, followed by Wicklow (27.9%) and Kildare (25.8%).

Just one in ten homes in the rural areas of Galway County availed of public sewerage facilities in 2011, the lowest of any county.

Roscommon and Monaghan (both 16.0%) and Wexford (16.4%) also recorded low rates of rural households with access to public sewerage schemes.

Overall, there was an 11.8 per cent increase in the number of households using public sewerage in the rural areas of the State since April 2006. Counties showing the largest increases since 2006 were Roscommon (39%) and Mayo (30.6%).

Table pages 64 - 68

It's a fact!

121,974 Households in rural areas connected to public sewerage schemes in 2011

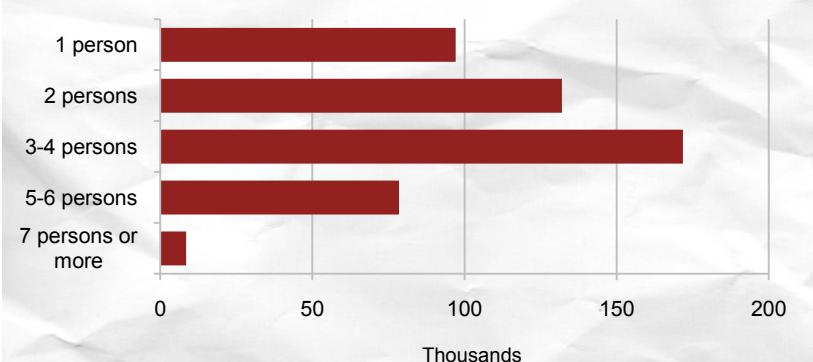
11.8% The percentage increase in rural households having access to the public sewerage network between 2006 and 2011

Size of households

The number of private dwellings with a septic tank or other individual system is examined by the number of persons in each household, as shown in figure 27.

In 2011, there were 97,070 (19.9%) homes with an individual system occupied by one person; while a further 132,002 (27.0%) had two persons residing in the household. At the other end of the scale 30,510 (6.2%) households were occupied by more than five persons.

Figure 27 Individual sewerage facilities by household size, 2011



Individual sewerage systems and year built

Figure 28 shows the number of dwellings with either a septic tank or other individual systems classified by year the accommodation was built.

The move from septic tanks towards other individual systems is clearly illustrated. Septic tanks accounted for 92.1 per cent of all individual systems for dwellings built between 1991 and 2000 whereas for those built since 2006 this had fallen to 61.8 per cent.

While the number of dwellings with septic tanks built between 2006 and 2011 fell from 50,011 in 2006 to 30,895 in 2011, the number with other individual systems rose from 16,689 to 19,074 over the same period.

Figure 29 Distribution of all dwellings and those with an individual system by the age of the householder

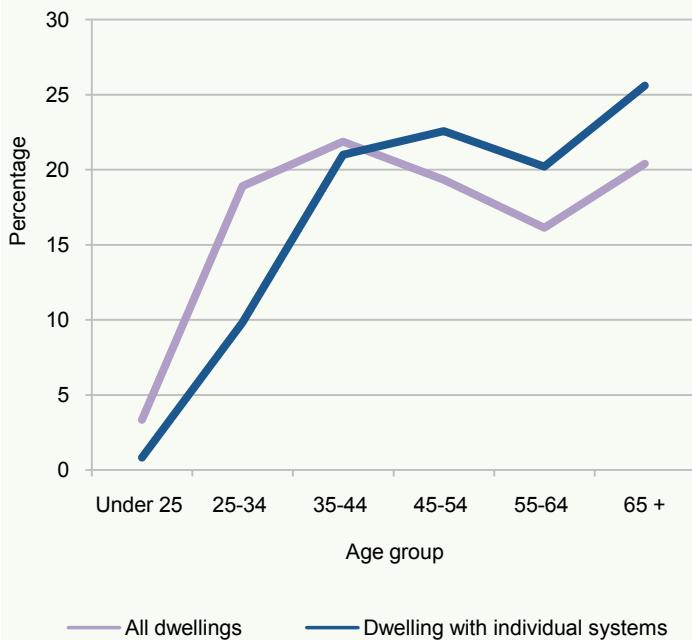
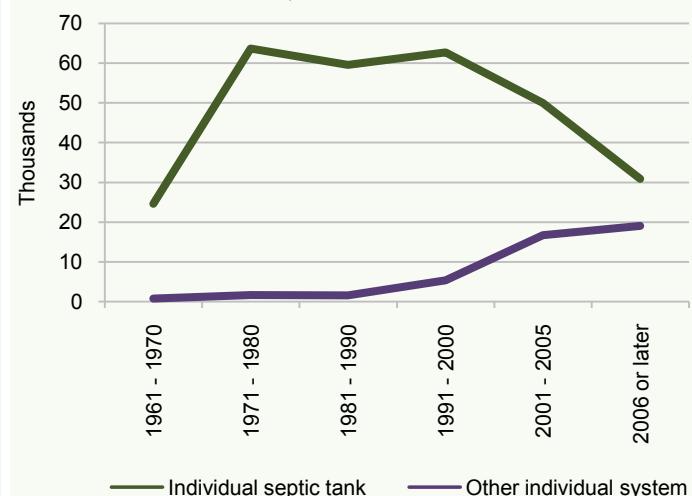


Figure 28 Individual sewerage facilities and year of house built, 2011



Individual systems prevalent among older householders

Households with an individual septic tank or other individual systems were more likely to be headed by older people.

Figure 29 compares the percentage distribution of all households against those which had individual sewerage treatment systems according to the age of the head of household.

A total of 124,911 (25.6%) households with individual sewerage systems were headed by persons aged 65 or over, compared with a state average for all homes of 20%.

Households headed by the younger age groups tended to be using public sewerage facilities. While householders aged 45 years or younger comprised 44 per cent of all private dwellings, they accounted for just one-third of households which used individual sewerage systems.

It's a fact!

82.1%

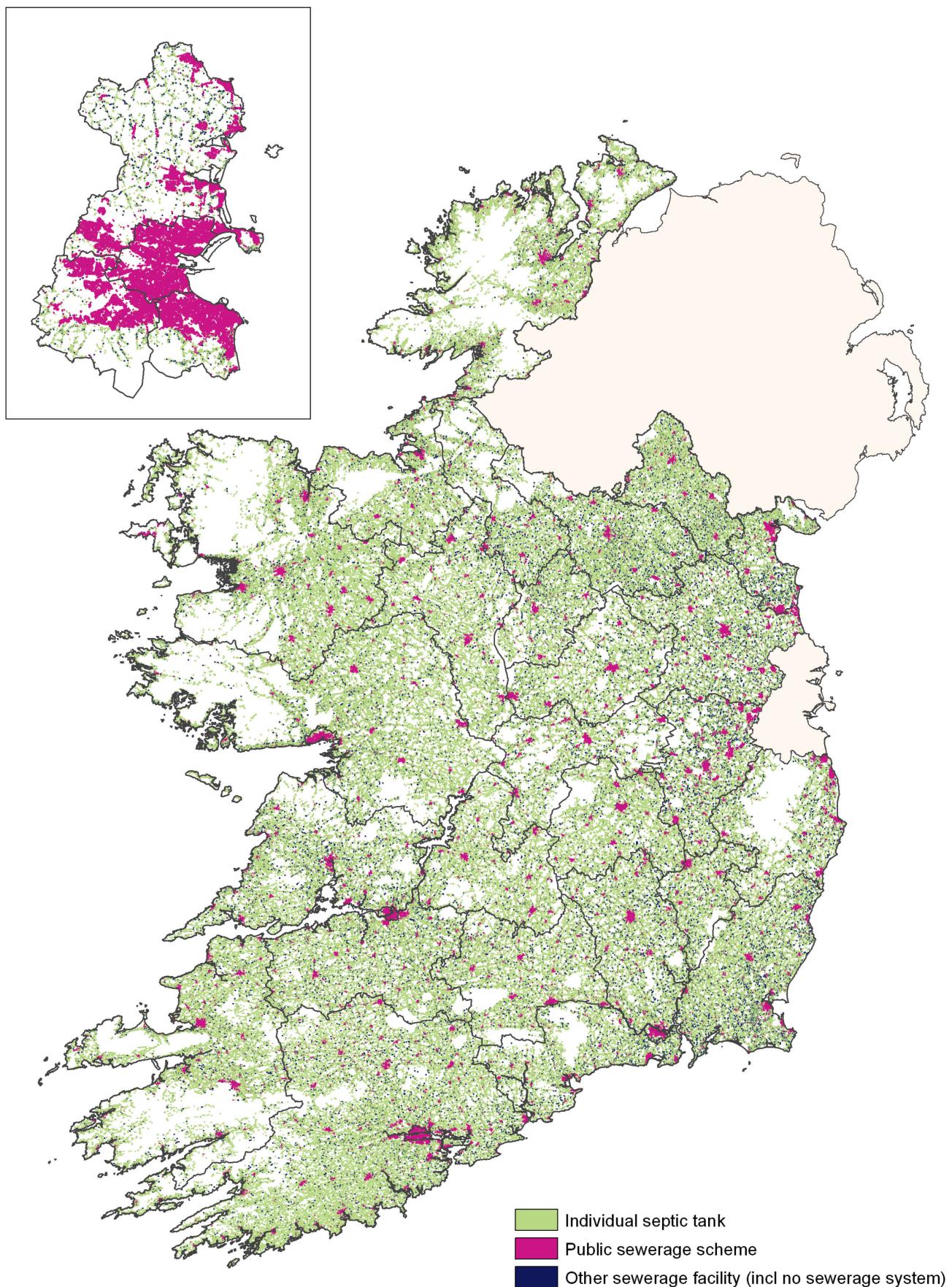
The percentage of households, where the householder was at work in the agriculture sector, that used an individual septic tank in 2011 (50,469 households)

Distribution of all dwellings, and those with an individual system, by industry of the householder (at work), 2011



Sewerage

Map 6 Type of sewerage facility within each household, 2011



Urban and rural water supply

Three-quarters of the occupied 1,649,408 permanent private households in April 2011 were connected to the public mains piped water supply. Of the remaining households, 9 per cent were connected to a local authority group water scheme and 12.9 per cent were connected to a private source (group and other).

Figures 30 and 31 illustrate the differences between urban and rural households. While the vast majority of urban households (91.9 per cent or 965,010 households) were connected to the public mains, group schemes were used by 4.5 per cent of households while 0.4 per cent used other private sources.

In contrast fewer than half (47.1%) of rural households (282,175) were connected to the public mains in 2011. Of the remainder, two thirds (201,608 households) had access to a private source such as a well or lake while local authority group water schemes accounted for a further 99,634 rural households.

Privately sourced water supply

Figure 32 illustrates households with a private source of water by the period in which the accommodation was built.

One quarter of all households with a privately sourced water supply were built since the year 2000. Almost 24,000 were built in the five years prior to the last census.

Table pages 69 - 72

Figure 30 Water supply in urban areas in 2011

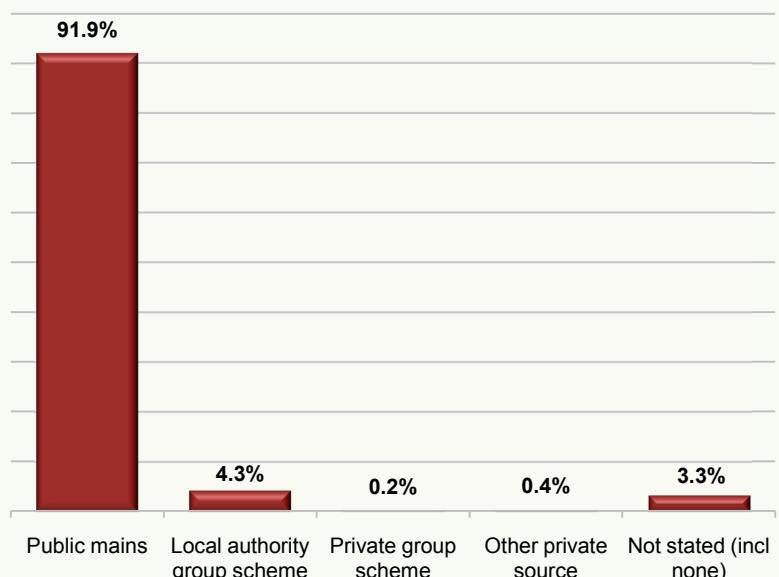


Figure 31 Water supply in rural areas in 2011

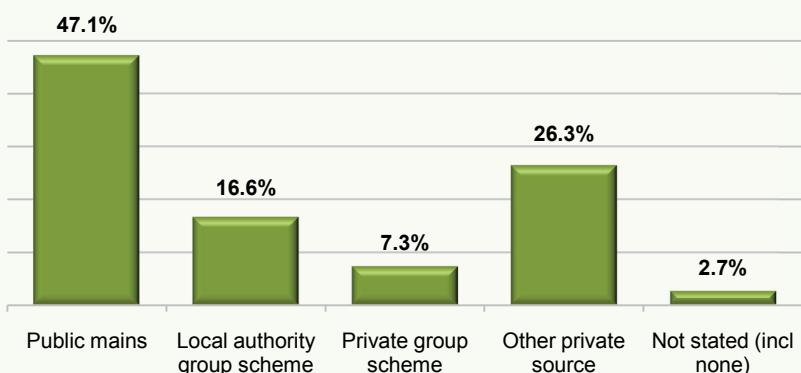
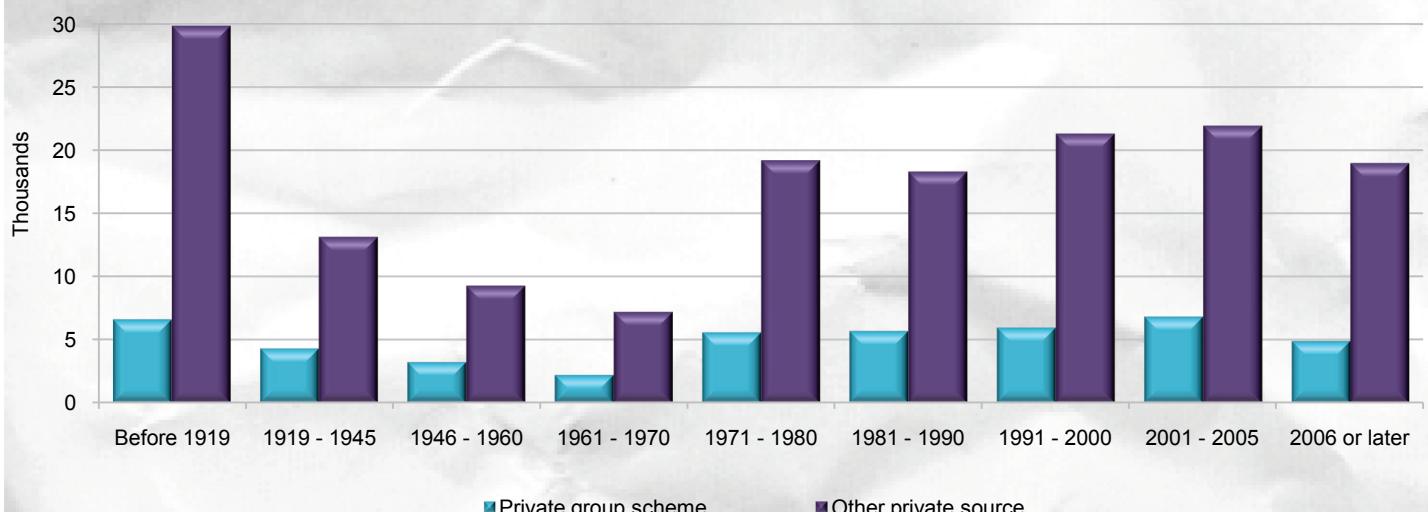
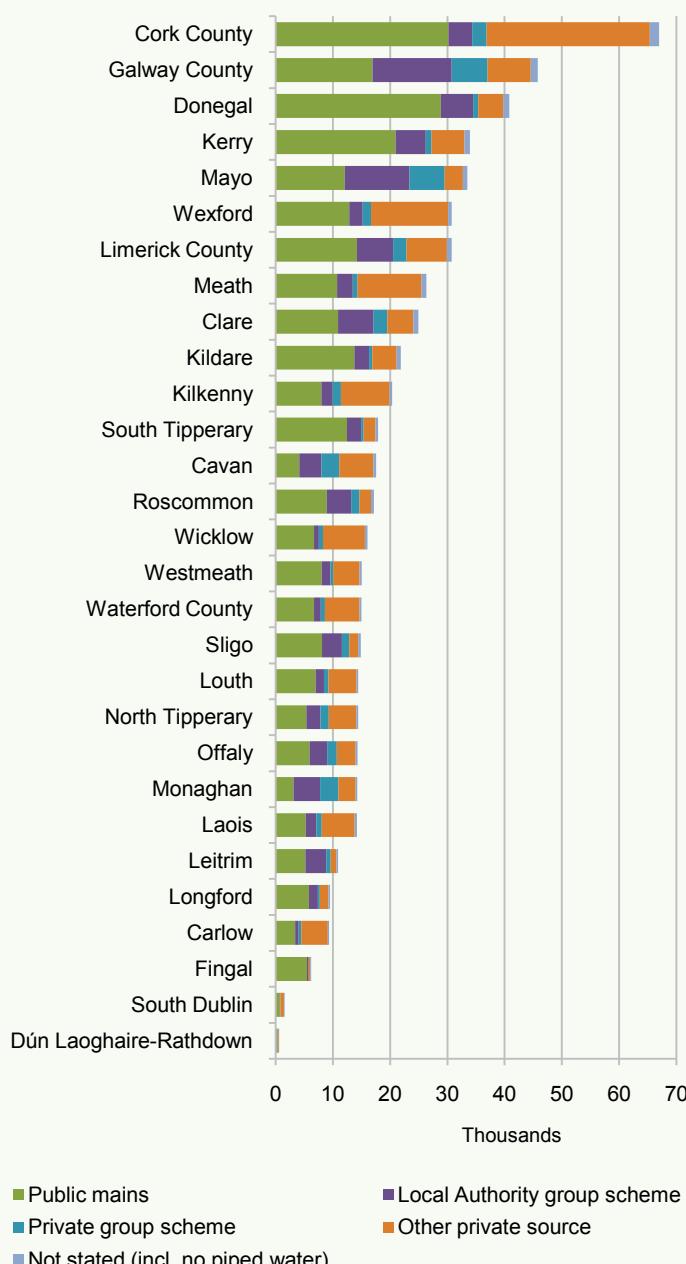


Figure 32 Households with a privately sourced water supply by year of house built, 2011



Water Supply

Figure 33 Water supply in the rural parts of counties, 2011



Water supply in rural areas

Figure 33 shows the distribution of water supply connections that were in use in private households in the rural areas of administrative counties in 2011.

Private sources

Cork county had the largest number of rural households connected to a private source (31,016 rural households) in 2011. Carlow had the highest proportion of rural households connected to a private source in 2011 (54.1%) followed by Cavan (51.8%) and Wicklow (49.9%).

Since 2006, Cork county has had the largest increase in rural households connected to a private source (3,581 rural households). Wexford had an additional 2,086 rural households connected to a private source in the 5 year period since 2006 followed by Kilkenny with 1,415 rural households added in the period.

Local Authority group schemes

In rural areas, Galway county had the largest number of households in 2011 connected to a local authority group water scheme (13,843 rural households), followed by Mayo (11,301 rural households). These two counties also showed the largest increase in households connected to local authority group schemes in the 5 year period since 2006, with an additional 1,602 and 1,366 rural households, respectively.

Public mains

Large increases in urban households connected to the public mains were recorded in Dublin City (14,485 urban households), Cork county (11,380 urban households) and Fingal (10,338 urban households) in the 5 year period since 2006, reflecting the growth in these urban areas.

It's a fact!

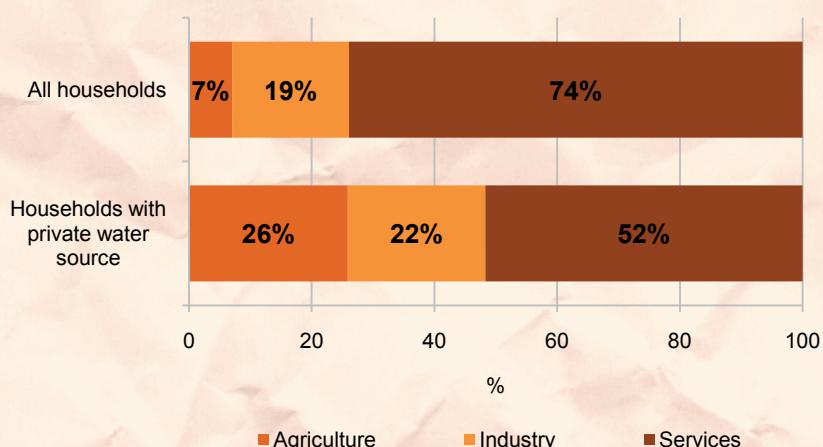
48.1%

The percentage of agricultural households that were connected to a private water source in 2011 (31,198 households)

54.1%

The percentage of rural households in Carlow, that were connected to a private water source in 2011

Distribution of all dwellings, and those with a private water source, by industry of the householder (at work), 2011



It's a fact!

426,096

Households not connected to the internet

78%

The percentage of households with persons aged 65 and over living alone not connected to the internet

60%

The percentage of households with persons educated up to primary level not connected to the internet

Internet connection and level of education

The relationship between the level of education of the head of household and internet connectivity is illustrated in figure 35.

For households headed by persons educated to primary level, the rate of internet uptake was just 40 per cent. This contrasts with 91 per cent in cases where the householder had completed a third level qualification.

Across all levels of education, broadband was the dominant household internet type.

Table page 73

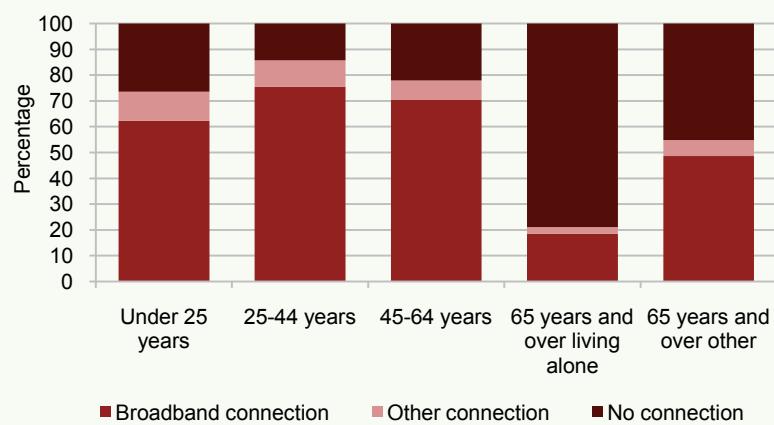
Just one in five lone pensioner households had internet connection

Figure 34 highlights internet connection rates among households according to the age of the householder.

Households headed by persons aged 25-44 had the highest rate of internet connectivity, with 86 per cent of all houses and apartments within this age group having some form of internet connection.

Almost six out of ten homes where the head of household was aged 65 years and over did not have any internet access. This figure rose to 79 per cent in cases where the person aged 65 or over lived alone.

Figure 34 Internet connection rates by age of the householder



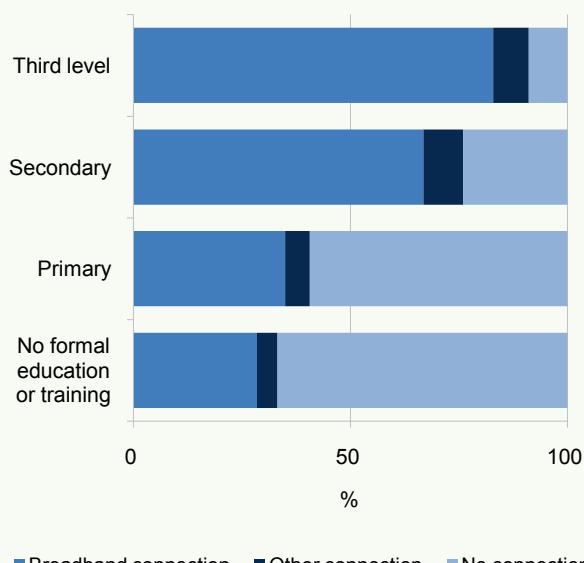
Internet access in urban towns

The urban towns which had the lowest internet connectivity rates in 2011 are shown in Table E. Rathkeale in Limerick County ranked worst in this category, with 55 per cent of households in the town having no connection to the internet.

Table E Towns with population of 1,500 or more with lowest levels of internet connection

Town	County	% of households with no internet
Rathkeale	Limerick County	55
Kilrush	Clare	45
Mountrath	Laois	44
Abbeyfeale	Limerick County	43
Castlerea	Roscommon	43
Kilmallock	Limerick County	41
Tipperary	Tipperary South	41

Figure 35 Internet connection type by highest level of education of the householder



Car ownership

Slowdown in multiple car ownership

A question on car ownership has been asked on the census form in order to determine the level of car dependency among households.

Around 1.36 million occupied dwellings owned or had the use of at least one car in 2011, an increase of 186,000 from 2006.

While households which had only one car increased by 18 per cent over the five years from 564,249 to 668,766, a slowdown occurred in the growth rates of households owning more than one car.

A 14 per cent rise in households which had two or three cars, from 574,683 to 657,300, was experienced between 2006 and 2011. This compares with an increase of 26 per cent between 2002 and 2006.

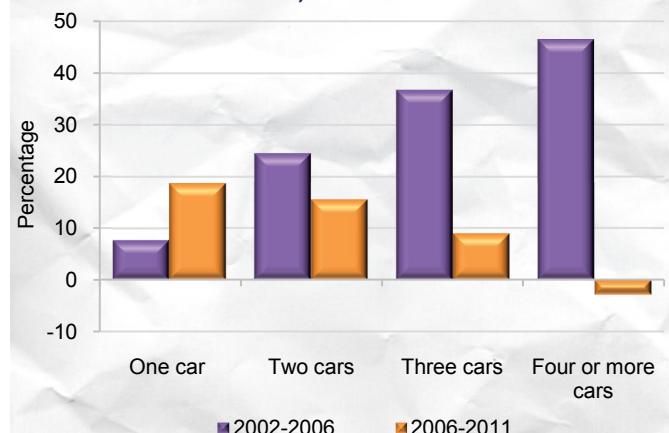
The number of households with four or more cars declined by 3 per cent from 34,587 in 2006 to 33,620 in 2011, after growing by 46 per cent between 2002 and 2006.

It's a fact!

39% The percentage of households headed by persons under 25 years of age with no car in 2011

46% The percentage of households with persons aged 65 years and over living alone with no car in 2011

Figure 36 Growth rates in car ownership among households, 2002-2006 and 2006-2011



Car ownership by age of householder

Figure 37 examines the urban and rural breakdown of car ownership according to the age of the head of household.

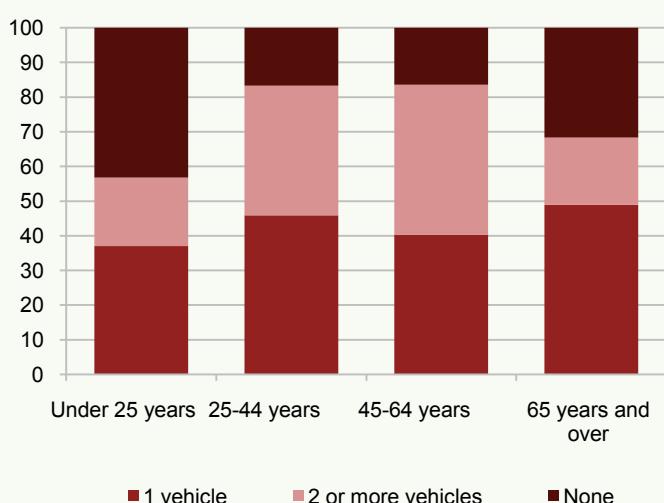
Across all age categories, car ownership rates were higher in rural areas. The lowest rates were recorded among persons aged 25 or under in urban areas, while those aged 25-44 in rural areas recorded the highest ownership rates.

Car ownership was relatively low in households where the head of household was aged 65 years and over; in urban areas almost one in three households had no car while in rural areas the figure was just under one in five.

Focusing on the elderly living alone, 52 per cent of lone pensioner households in urban areas and 40 per cent in rural areas did not own a car in 2011.

Table page 74

Figure 37 Percentage car ownership by the age of the householder in urban (left) and rural (right) areas



One-off housing

One-off housing in Ireland

For the purposes of the present report, one-off houses are defined as occupied detached houses with individual sewerage systems.

A total of 410,523 households met the above criteria, according to Census 2011 results. This equates to one in four households in 2011, down from 27.1 per cent in 2006 and 28.1 percent in 2002.

When examined by the period of construction, one-sixth of all private dwellings built since 2001 were one-off houses.

The percentage of one-off houses relative to the total number of all households built since 2006 is displayed for each county in Map 7. Counties on the western seaboard feature prominently as one-off houses comprised over 30 per cent of private dwellings built between 2006 and 2011 in Donegal, Kerry, Mayo and County Galway.

Around 60 per cent of households in County Galway were one-off houses, the highest in the country. Roscommon (54%) and Mayo (50%) also had a large proportion of this particular type of house.

Table F One-off houses classified by distance from nearest town and period of construction

Distance from town	Built before 2001	Built 2001-2011	Not stated	Total
Less than 1 Km	51,453	10,696	722	62,871
1-3 Km	117,854	29,222	1,751	148,827
3-5 Km	79,703	20,553	1,127	101,383
5-10 Km	44,546	10,723	608	55,877
Greater than 10 Km	3,851	612	40	4,503
Total	297,407	71,806	4,248	373,461

Distance of one-off housing from towns

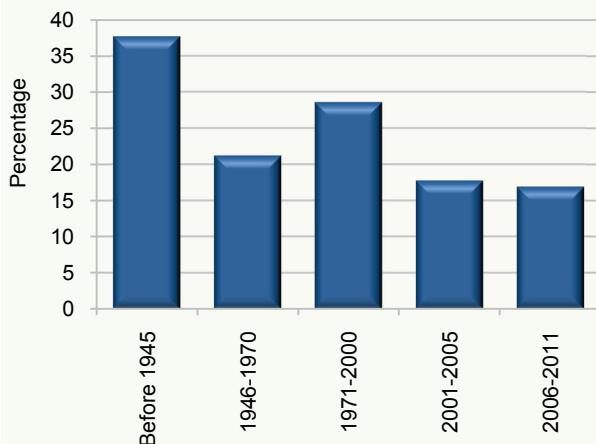
Of the 410,523 one-off houses, 373,461 (91%) were outside the 849 towns or settlements identified in Census 2011 (see Table 12 of the *Population Classified by Area* report).

Table F shows the straight-line distance of these houses from their closest town. Over 83 per cent of one-off houses were located more than 1 Km from a settlement, while 60,380 (16.2%) houses were more than 5 Km from their nearest town.

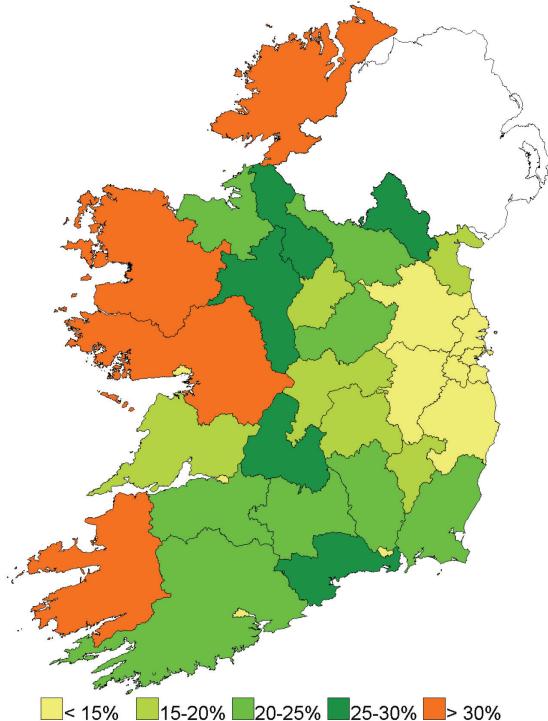
Just 1 per cent of occupied one-off houses did not fall within a 10km radius of any town in 2011, and the majority of these were built before 2001. These remote houses were primarily located in Mayo and in County Galway.

Table page 75

Figure 38 One-off houses as a percentage of total households by period of construction



Map 7 One-off housing as a share of all households built since 2006 by county



It's a fact!

24.9%

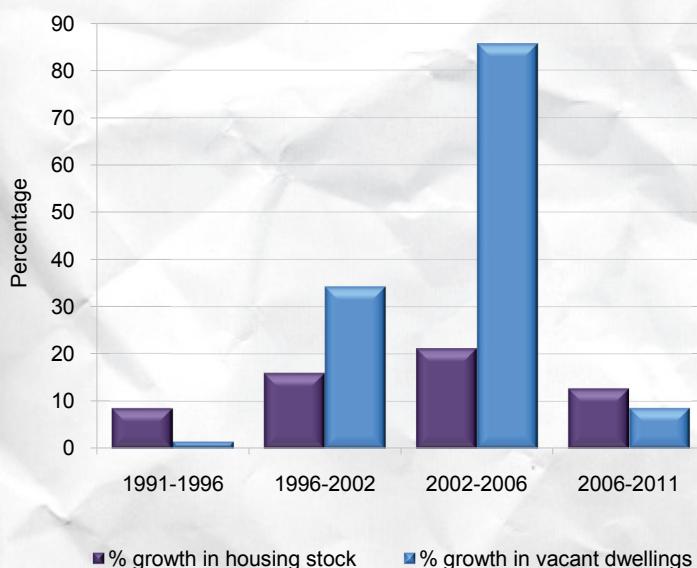
The percentage of all private occupied dwellings that were one-off houses in 2011

28,935

The number of occupied one-off houses built between 2006 and 2011

Vacant housing stock

Figure 39 Comparison of the inter-censal growth rates for vacant dwellings and the total housing stock 1991-2011



Vacant dwellings 1991-2011

As reported on page 1, 14.5% of the 1,994,845 dwellings that formed the Irish housing stock were vacant in April 2011.

Figure 39 compares the percentage change in the number of vacant dwellings and in the total housing stock between 1991 and 2011.

Between 1991 and 1996 the vacant housing stock remained largely unchanged (105,142 compared with 105,250). However, the construction boom that occurred in Ireland from 1996 onwards coincided with a sharp rise in the number of vacant dwellings.

Vacant housing units increased by 36 per cent from 105,250 to 143,418 between 1996 and 2002, and rose a further 86 per cent to 266,322 in 2006.

The most recent inter-censal period has seen a 9 per cent growth culminating in 289,451 vacant dwellings recorded in 2011.

Urban-rural breakdown of vacant housing stock in 2011

Table G shows the composition of the vacant dwellings in the urban and rural areas.

Of the 289,451 vacant dwellings, 151,273 (52%) were located in rural areas while 138,178 (48%) were in the urban towns and cities.

In urban areas there were 55,005 vacant apartments recorded in April 2011, accounting for 40 per cent of all empty urban housing units. With 23,569 housing units, vacant apartments comprised 60 per cent of all vacant dwellings in Dublin city and suburbs.

There were 50,503 holiday homes located in the rural areas, which equates to one third of all rural vacant dwellings, while 6,624 (4.4%) vacant housing units in rural areas were apartments.

The map overleaf illustrates the location of vacant dwellings by type.

Table G Vacant dwellings in urban and rural areas, 2011

Dwelling type	Urban	Rural	State
Vacant houses	74,281	94,146	168,427
Vacant apartments	55,005	6,624	61,629
Holiday homes	8,892	50,503	59,395
Total	138,178	151,273	289,451

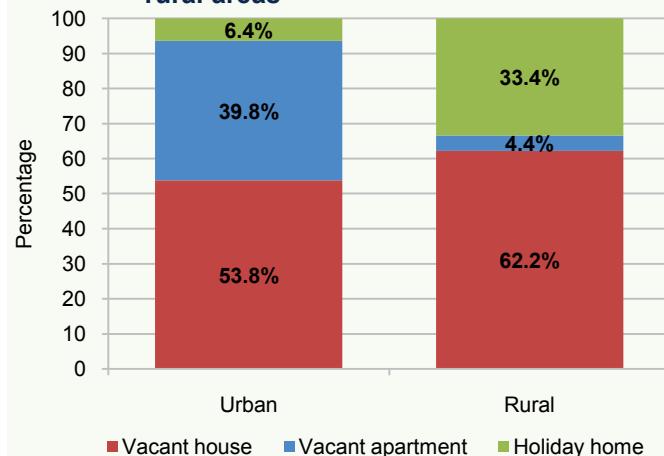
It's a fact!

102% The percentage growth in the number of vacant dwellings between 2002 and 2011

50,503 The number of holiday homes in rural areas, representing 85 per cent of the State total in 2011

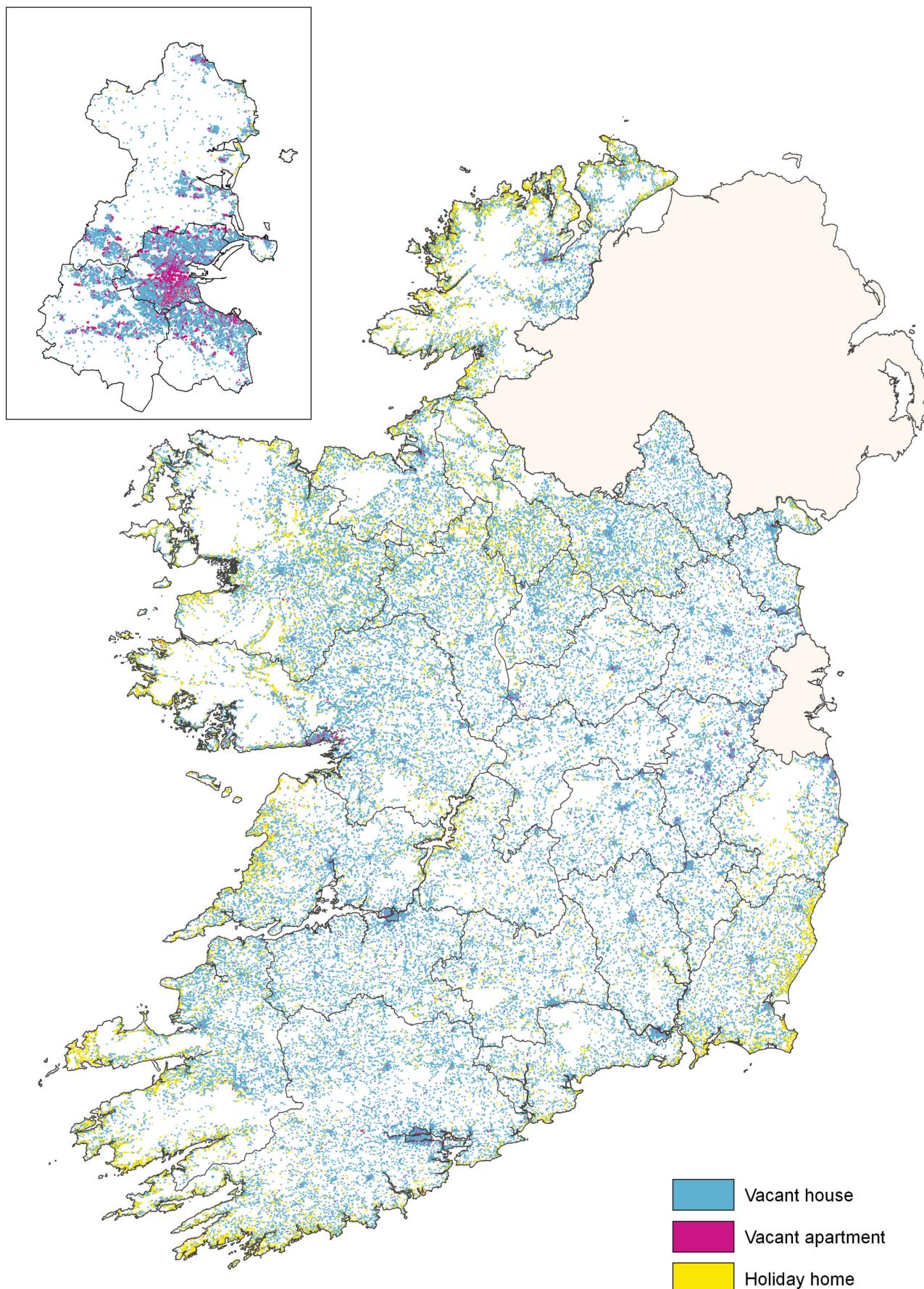
55,005 The number of vacant apartments in urban areas in 2011, representing 89 per cent of the State total in 2011

Figure 40 Breakdown of vacant dwellings, urban and rural areas



Vacant dwellings by type

Map 8 Ireland's vacant dwellings in April 2011



Vacancy at town level

Towns with high vacancy rates mainly in holiday areas

Vacant dwellings in the census are split into holiday homes, vacant houses and vacant apartments. For a description of how holiday homes were distinguished from vacant houses and apartments see appendix 2.

Looking at all vacant dwellings combined, there were 92 towns with a vacancy rate of 35 per cent or more (shown in Map 10), of which fifteen were in Donegal, thirteen each in Kerry and Cork County, while Wexford, Clare and Mayo had nine towns each.

The seaside town of Mullaghmore in County Sligo had the largest vacancy rate, with four-fifths of housing units in the town recorded as vacant on Census Night.

When holiday homes are excluded Tulsk (51%) and Frenchpark (44%), both in Roscommon, had the highest vacancy rates as shown in table I below. Indeed four of the seven towns in the table are located in Roscommon, which seems to have been particularly affected by vacancy in April 2011.

Table pages 48 - 53

Towns with low vacancy

There were 47 urban and rural towns which had vacancy rates of less than 5 per cent in 2011, and these are listed on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census). Eleven of these towns were located in Kildare, eight in Cork County and six in Meath.

Map 9 Number of towns with vacancy rates of 5 per cent or less within each county

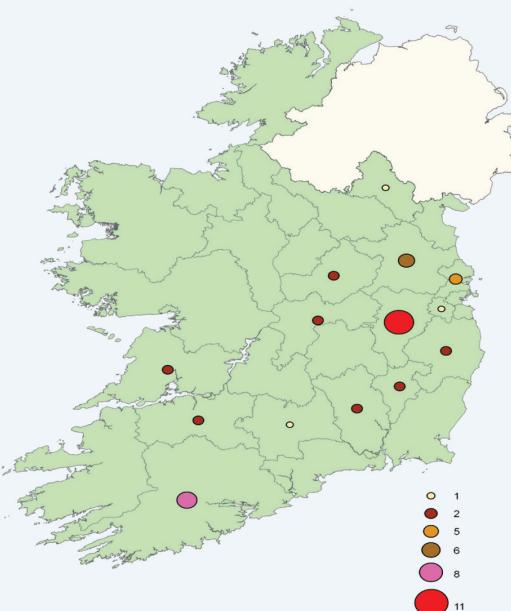


Table H Towns with the largest vacancy rates (including holiday homes)

Town	County	Vacancy rate
Mullaghmore	Sligo	78
Baltimore	Cork County	73
Liscannor	Clare	73
Kilkee	Clare	72
Knightstown	Kerry	71
Lahinch	Clare	70
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	70

It's a fact!

78% The vacancy rate for Mullaghmore, County Sligo in 2011 - the highest of any town

15 The number of towns in Donegal which had vacancy rates of 35 per cent or more in 2011

11 The number of towns in Kildare which had vacancy rates of 5 per cent or less in 2011

Table I Towns with the largest vacancy rates (excluding holiday homes)

Town	County	Vacancy rate
Tulsk	Roscommon	51
Frenchpark	Roscommon	44
Ballymacoda	Cork County	42
Freemount	Cork County	42
Ballinlough	Roscommon	40
Blacklion	Cavan	39
Ballaghaderreen	Roscommon	38

Vacancy at town level

Map 10 Towns in Ireland with a vacancy rate of 35 per cent or more in April 2011

Donegal

07. Dunfanaghy	69.6%	31. Ballyliffin	52.6%	70. Mín Lárách	39.4%
09. Rathmullen	63.4%	42. Gleann Cholm Cille	48.0%	71. Fahan	39.4%
10. Cnoc Na Muirleog	62.9%	54. Greencastle	44.1%	74. Creeslough	38.4%
11. Culdaff	61.8%	59. Bun Na Leaca	43.1%	75. Malin	38.3%
24. Bundoran	55.4%	64. Gleneely	42.2%	80. An Charraig	37.6%

Sligo

01. Mullaghmore	77.7%
28. Inniscrone	53.6%
79. Ballisodare	37.8%

Leitrim

25. Drumod	54.8%
32. Leitrim	51.3%
40. Tullaghan	49.3%

Cavan

45. Blacklion	46.3%
69. Belturbet	39.6%
82. Lough Gowna	37.3%

Roscommon

30. Tulsk	52.7%
47. Frenchpark	45.2%
58. Roosky	43.3%
66. Ballinlough	41.5%
67. Termonbarry	40.7%
76. Ballaghaderreen	38.0%
85. Ballintober	36.3%

Mayo

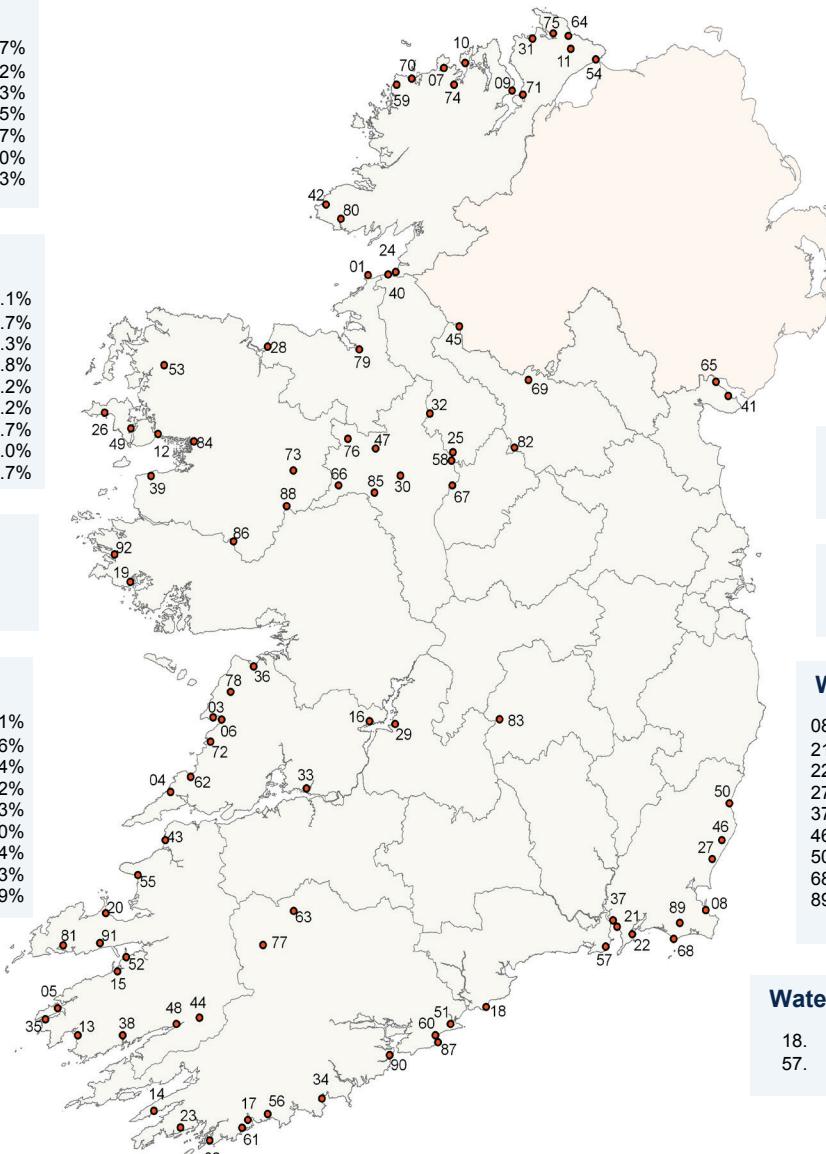
12. Mulranny	61.1%
26. Keel-Dooagh	54.7%
39. Louisburgh	49.3%
49. Gob An Choire	44.8%
53. Bangor Erris	44.2%
73. Knock	39.2%
84. Newport	36.7%
86. Cong	36.0%
88. Ballindine	35.7%

Galway County

19. Roundstone	57.5%
92. Clifden	35.1%

Clare

03. Liscannor	73.1%
04. Kilkee	71.6%
06. Lahinch	70.4%
16. Mountshannon	59.2%
33. Bunratty	51.3%
36. Ballyvaughan	50.0%
62. Doonbeg	42.4%
72. Miltown Malbay	39.3%
78. Lisdoonvarna	37.9%



Kerry

05. Knightstown	70.9%	44. Kilgarvan	47.0%
13. Waterville-Spunkane	61.0%	48. Kenmare	45.2%
15. Glenbeigh	59.2%	52. Cromane	44.3%
20. Castlegregory	56.5%	55. Ballyheigue	43.9%
35. Portmagee	50.0%	81. An Daingean	37.3%
38. Sneem	49.4%	91. Annascaul	35.1%
43. Ballybunion	47.8%		

Cork County

02. Baltimore	73.2%	60. Shanagarry	42.9%
14. Kilcrohane	59.8%	61. Union Hall	42.5%
17. Castletownshend	58.3%	63. Freemount	42.2%
23. Schull	55.5%	77. Boherbue	38.0%
34. Courtmacsherry	50.6%	87. Ballycotton	35.9%
51. Ballymacoda	44.3%	90. Fountainstown	35.4%
56. Rosscarbery	43.7%		

Waterford County

18. Ardmore	57.7%
57. Dunmore East	43.5%

Louth

41. Carlingford	48.0%
65. Omeath	41.8%

Laois

83. Borris-In-Ossory	37.2%
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Tipperary North

29. Dromineer	53.1%
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Wexford

08. Rosslare	65.1%
21. Duncannon	56.3%
22. Fethard-On-Sea	55.9%
27. Castle Ellis	53.8%
37. Arthurstown	49.6%
46. Kilmuckridge (Ford)	45.6%
50. Courtown Harbour	44.5%
68. Kilmore Quay	39.7%
89. Bridgetown	35.4%

Vacant houses and apartments

Fewer vacant houses but more vacant apartments

Figure 41 shows the percentage change in the number of vacant houses and apartments (excluding holiday homes) between 2006 and 2011 by county.

In 2011, the number of vacant houses declined by 4 per cent from 174,935 in 2006 to 168,427. On the other hand, the number of vacant apartments grew by 48 per cent over the same five year period from 41,598 to 61,629.

The most significant percentage declines in the number of vacant houses occurred in the Dublin area.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the largest percentage fall, with a 40 per cent decrease from 4,661 vacant houses in 2006 to 2,746 in 2011. Dublin City came second, with vacant houses declining by over one third from 12,557 to 7,995. Falls in excess of 30 per cent were also recorded in South Dublin and Fingal.

However, the number of vacant apartments increased in every county. The largest growth occurred in Monaghan where vacant flats increased by 176 per cent between 2006 and 2011.

Vacant apartments more than doubled in five other counties during the inter-censal period; Cavan (131%), Donegal (122%), Meath (116%), Kilkenny (112%) and Carlow (104%).

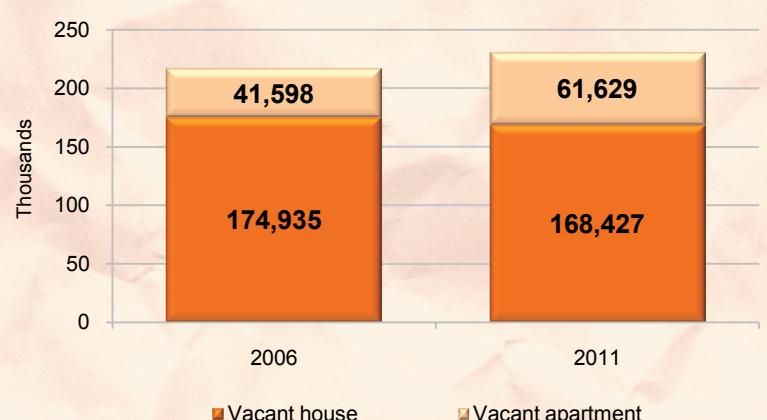
The number of vacant apartments exceeded the amount of vacant houses in Dublin City, Limerick City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

In the case of Dublin City, there were approximately two vacant apartments for every vacant house in April 2011.

Figure 41 Percentage change in vacant houses and apartments by county, 2006-2011



Breakdown of vacant houses and apartments, 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

16,321

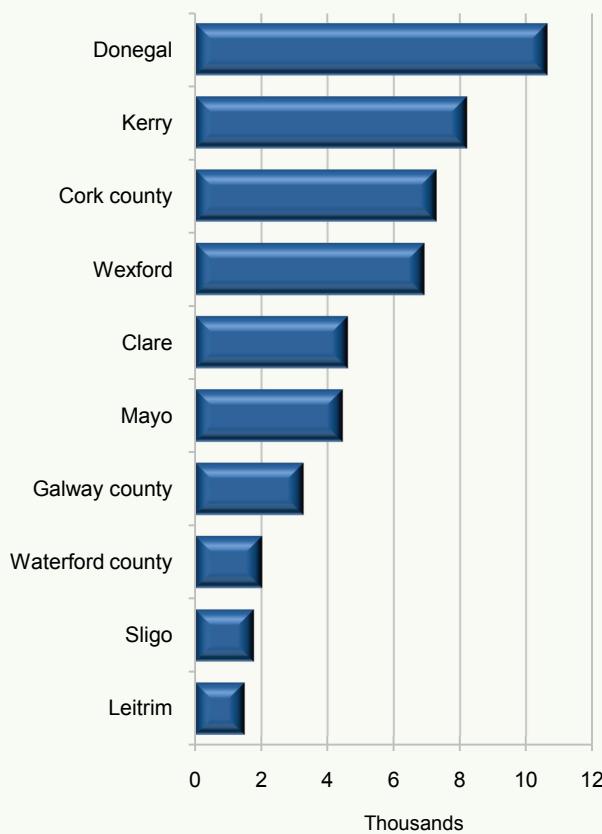
The number of vacant apartments in Dublin City in 2011, over a quarter of the State total.

16,781

The number of vacant houses in Cork County in 2011, one tenth of the State total

Vacant holiday homes

Figure 42 Top 10 counties with holiday homes, 2011



Holiday homes by county

Donegal (10,636) recorded the most vacant holiday homes in 2011, representing 18 per cent of all holiday homes in the State. Kerry (8,202) was in second place followed by Cork County (7,282), Wexford (6,915) and Clare (4,610).

These five counties combined accounted for 63 per cent of all vacant holiday homes enumerated in 2011.

At the other end of the scale Limerick City had just 10 holiday homes, followed by South Dublin and Waterford City with 24 and 59 holiday homes respectively.

Half of all holiday homes located within 1 km of coastline

A spatial analysis on the location of holiday homes reveals that 29,951 (50%) were situated less than 1 Km from the Irish coastline, while 41,147 (69%) were within 5 km of the coast (see pie chart opposite).

A total of 2,141 vacant holiday homes were located on islands off the mainland, of which 646 were on Achill Island in Mayo and 303 on Valencia Island in Kerry.

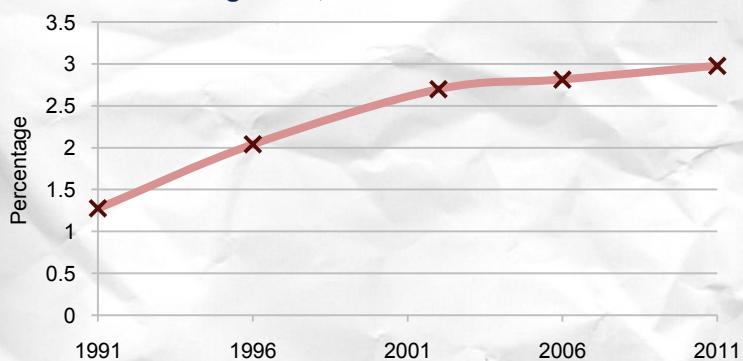
Holiday homes comprised three per cent of housing stock

There were 59,395 dwellings classified by census enumerators as vacant holiday homes in 2011, compared with 49,789 in 2006.

This represents a rise of 19 per cent on vacant holiday homes over the five year period, down from the previous inter-censal increases of 26 per cent between 2002 and 2006 and 53 per cent between 1996 and 2002.

Figure 43 plots the share of holiday homes relative to the total housing stock at census dates between 1991 and 2011, and shows a continuous rise in this type of dwelling to a situation where 3 per cent of all properties in Ireland in 2011 were for holiday purposes.

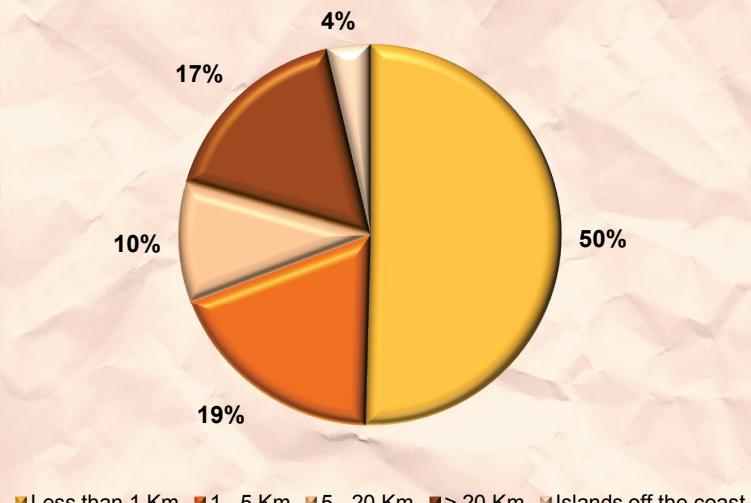
Figure 43 Percentage of holiday homes relative to total housing stock, 1991-2011



It's a fact!

19% The percentage increase in holiday homes between 2006 and 2011

Percentage of holiday homes by distance from the Irish coastline



STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No		Page
Table 1A	Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night	48
Table 1B	Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate town areas of each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night	49
Table 1C	Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate rural areas of each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night	50
Table 1D	Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate town and rural areas, classified by occupancy status on census night	51
Table 2	Total housing stock in each province, county and city, classified by those that are vacant and the vacancy rate, 1991-2011	52
Table 3	Persons in private households in permanent housing units, and average number of persons per private household in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas, 1926-2011	54
Table 4	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by type of accommodation, period in which built, nature of occupancy and number of rooms occupied	55
Table 5	Number of private households in permanent housing units, number of rooms occupied, average rooms per household and average persons per room by period in which built, nature of occupancy, household size, area type and nationality of household reference person	56
Table 6	Number of mortgaged private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by the principal economic status of the reference person, 2006 and 2011	57
Table 7	Private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by average weekly rent (Euro), 2006 and 2011	58
Table 8	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by social class, type of accommodation, nature of occupancy, weekly rent (Euro), motor vehicle availability and internet access	59
Table 9	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by nationality of the household reference person, type of accommodation, nature of occupancy, weekly rent (Euro) and period in which built, 2006 and 2011	60
Table 10	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by central heating, type of accommodation, period in which built, those in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas and age group of the reference person	62

Table No		Page
Table 11	Number of private households in permanent housing units, in each province, county and city, classified by central heating	63
Table 12A	Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility	64
Table 12B	Permanent private households in the aggregate town area of each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility	65
Table 12C	Permanent private households in the aggregate rural area of each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility	66
Table 13	Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility, area type, type of accommodation, year built and size of household (number of persons)	67
Table 14	Permanent private households by type of sewerage facility and the age, industrial sector and present status of the reference person	68
Table 15A	Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of water supply	69
Table 15B	Permanent private households in the aggregate town area of each province, county and city, by type of water supply	70
Table 15C	Permanent private households in the aggregate rural area of each province, county and city, by type of water supply	71
Table 16	Permanent private households by type of water supply, type of accommodation, year built, age group and industrial sector of the reference person	72
Table 17	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by PC ownership, internet access, aggregate town and rural areas, age group of the reference person and level of education of the reference person	73
Table 18	Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by motor vehicle availability, area type, age group of the reference person and level of education of the reference person	74
Table 19	Number of one-off private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by period in which built	75

Table 1A Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night

Province, county and city	Occupied by		Unoccupied			Total housing stock	Vacancy rate %	
	Usual resident(s) of the household	Visitors only	Residents temporarily absent	Vacant house	Vacant flat			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G=A+B+C+D+E+F	(D+E+F)/G
Leinster	895,149	4,666	24,429	58,401	36,702	11,555	1,030,902	10.3
Carlow	19,365	142	456	2,287	632	283	23,165	13.8
Dublin	466,461	2,982	14,515	17,597	25,333	777	527,665	8.3
<i>of which</i> Dublin City	207,847	2,073	7,120	7,995	16,321	322	241,678	10.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,786	565	2,929	2,746	3,750	120	85,896	7.7
Fingal	92,951	199	2,439	4,070	2,823	311	102,793	7.0
South Dublin	89,877	145	2,027	2,786	2,439	24	97,298	5.4
Kildare	70,504	273	1,706	4,432	1,691	188	78,794	8.0
Kilkenny	33,583	98	700	3,569	654	401	39,005	11.9
Laois	27,916	75	586	3,277	661	149	32,664	12.5
Longford	14,410	50	288	3,202	556	317	18,823	21.6
Louth	43,897	163	894	4,207	1,406	619	51,186	12.2
Meath	61,922	163	1,439	4,311	1,565	297	69,697	8.9
Offaly	26,543	87	500	2,858	544	218	30,750	11.8
Westmeath	30,624	266	848	3,480	1,141	300	36,659	13.4
Wexford	52,345	235	1,234	5,840	1,574	6,915	68,143	21.0
Wicklow	47,579	132	1,263	3,341	945	1,091	54,351	9.9
Munster	453,112	3,438	12,097	54,958	14,120	23,807	561,532	16.5
Clare	42,534	286	1,014	5,936	1,236	4,610	55,616	21.2
Cork	187,555	1,270	5,521	20,123	5,864	7,342	227,675	14.6
<i>of which</i> Cork City	47,110	478	1,877	3,342	2,766	60	55,633	11.1
Cork County	140,445	792	3,644	16,781	3,098	7,282	172,042	15.8
Kerry	53,088	665	1,275	9,860	1,657	8,202	74,747	26.4
Limerick	69,421	723	1,898	7,133	2,528	453	82,156	12.3
<i>of which</i> Limerick City	22,300	289	819	1,499	1,764	10	26,681	12.3
Limerick County	47,121	434	1,079	5,634	764	443	55,475	12.3
North Tipperary	25,611	109	543	3,339	509	679	30,790	14.7
South Tipperary	32,664	106	597	3,809	571	437	38,184	12.6
Waterford	42,239	279	1,249	4,758	1,755	2,084	52,364	16.4
<i>of which</i> Waterford City	18,199	145	697	1,787	1,454	59	22,341	14.8
Waterford County	24,040	134	552	2,971	301	2,025	30,023	17.6
Connacht	196,530	1,831	6,128	35,964	7,041	12,232	259,726	21.3
Galway	88,341	933	3,082	12,204	3,160	3,457	111,177	16.9
<i>of which</i> Galway City	27,697	551	1,652	1,887	1,685	183	33,655	11.2
Galway County	60,644	382	1,430	10,317	1,475	3,274	77,522	19.4
Leitrim	12,228	103	271	3,463	573	1,490	18,128	30.5
Mayo	47,932	372	1,258	10,194	1,582	4,454	65,792	24.7
Roscommon	23,601	109	543	5,630	640	1,062	31,585	23.2
Sligo	24,428	314	974	4,473	1,086	1,769	33,044	22.2
Ulster (part of)	104,617	768	2,629	19,104	3,766	11,801	142,685	24.3
Cavan	25,720	124	590	5,325	952	1,000	33,711	21.6
Donegal	57,721	579	1,622	11,048	2,312	10,636	83,918	28.6
Monaghan	21,176	65	417	2,731	502	165	25,056	13.6
State	1,649,408	10,703	45,283	168,427	61,629	59,395	1,994,845	14.5

Table 1B Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate town areas of each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night

Province, county and city	Occupied by		Unoccupied			Total housing stock	Vacancy rate %	
	Usual resident(s) of the household	Visitors only	Residents temporarily absent	Vacant house	Vacant flat			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G=A+B+C+D+E+F	(D+E+F)/G
Leinster	694,577	4,057	20,455	35,964	34,839	3,320	793,212	9.3
Carlow	10,011	106	298	1,161	588	96	12,260	15.0
Dublin	458,117	2,958	14,326	16,858	25,162	688	518,109	8.2
<i>of which</i> Dublin City	207,847	2,073	7,120	7,995	16,321	322	241,678	10.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,208	561	2,917	2,697	3,747	120	85,250	7.7
Fingal	86,723	182	2,309	3,553	2,691	224	95,682	6.8
South Dublin	88,339	142	1,980	2,613	2,403	22	95,499	5.3
Kildare	48,632	233	1,269	2,629	1,468	20	54,251	7.6
Kilkenny	13,250	48	364	1,378	562	77	15,679	12.9
Laois	13,736	45	349	1,603	565	32	16,330	13.5
Longford	4,927	27	113	1,127	421	4	6,619	23.4
Louth	29,454	113	611	2,633	1,205	133	34,149	11.6
Meath	35,562	102	867	2,083	1,146	138	39,898	8.4
Offaly	12,224	47	269	1,259	510	62	14,371	12.7
Westmeath	15,574	216	583	1,535	1,005	57	18,970	13.7
Wexford	21,580	107	553	2,150	1,405	1,919	27,714	19.8
Wicklow	31,510	55	853	1,548	802	94	34,862	7.0
Munster	249,153	2,024	8,116	23,545	12,520	3,488	298,846	13.2
Clare	17,599	64	523	1,619	859	99	20,763	12.4
Cork	120,557	736	4,156	10,155	5,322	987	141,913	11.6
<i>of which</i> Cork City	47,110	478	1,877	3,342	2,766	60	55,633	11.1
Cork County	73,447	258	2,279	6,813	2,556	927	86,280	11.9
Kerry	19,148	295	516	2,775	1,382	1,274	25,390	21.4
Limerick	38,677	641	1,376	3,207	2,383	39	46,323	12.2
<i>of which</i> Limerick City	22,300	289	819	1,499	1,764	10	26,681	12.3
Limerick County	16,377	352	557	1,708	619	29	19,642	12.0
North Tipperary	11,170	45	271	1,594	452	94	13,626	15.7
South Tipperary	14,768	45	314	1,546	465	69	17,207	12.1
Waterford	27,234	198	960	2,649	1,657	926	33,624	15.6
<i>of which</i> Waterford City	18,199	145	697	1,787	1,454	59	22,341	14.8
Waterford County	9,035	53	263	862	203	867	11,283	17.1
Connacht	74,293	994	3,523	9,650	5,151	971	94,582	16.7
Galway	42,524	645	2,150	4,136	2,666	367	52,488	13.7
<i>of which</i> Galway City	27,697	551	1,652	1,887	1,685	183	33,655	11.2
Galway County	14,827	94	498	2,249	981	184	18,833	18.1
Leitrim	1,315	10	45	259	247	55	1,931	29.1
Mayo	14,435	121	554	2,292	1,036	353	18,791	19.6
Roscommon	6,459	25	195	1,406	474	74	8,633	22.6
Sligo	9,560	193	579	1,557	728	122	12,739	18.9
Ulster (part of)	32,050	233	1,086	5,122	2,495	1,113	42,099	20.7
Cavan	8,182	51	251	1,630	523	64	10,701	20.7
Donegal	16,925	155	665	2,720	1,586	1,018	23,069	23.1
Monaghan	6,943	27	170	772	386	31	8,329	14.3
State	1,050,073	7,308	33,180	74,281	55,005	8,892	1,228,739	11.2

Table 1C Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate rural areas of each province, county and city, classified by occupancy status on census night

Province, county and city	Occupied by		Unoccupied			Total housing stock	Vacancy rate %	
	Usual resident(s) of the household	Visitors only	Residents temporarily absent	Vacant house	Vacant flat			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G=A+B+C+D+E+F	(D+E+F)/G
Leinster	200,572	609	3,974	22,437	1,863	8,235	237,690	13.7
Carlow	9,354	36	158	1,126	44	187	10,905	12.4
Dublin	8,344	24	189	739	171	89	9,556	10.5
<i>of which</i> Dublin City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	578	4	12	49	3	-	646	8.0
Fingal	6,228	17	130	517	132	87	7,111	10.4
South Dublin	1,538	3	47	173	36	2	1,799	11.7
Kildare	21,872	40	437	1,803	223	168	24,543	8.9
Kilkenny	20,333	50	336	2,191	92	324	23,326	11.2
Laois	14,180	30	237	1,674	96	117	16,334	11.6
Longford	9,483	23	175	2,075	135	313	12,204	20.7
Louth	14,443	50	283	1,574	201	486	17,037	13.3
Meath	26,360	61	572	2,228	419	159	29,799	9.4
Offaly	14,319	40	231	1,599	34	156	16,379	10.9
Westmeath	15,050	50	265	1,945	136	243	17,689	13.1
Wexford	30,765	128	681	3,690	169	4,996	40,429	21.9
Wicklow	16,069	77	410	1,793	143	997	19,489	15.0
Munster	203,959	1,414	3,981	31,413	1,600	20,319	262,686	20.3
Clare	24,935	222	491	4,317	377	4,511	34,853	26.4
Cork	66,998	534	1,365	9,968	542	6,355	85,762	19.7
<i>of which</i> Cork City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork County	66,998	534	1,365	9,968	542	6,355	85,762	19.7
Kerry	33,940	370	759	7,085	275	6,928	49,357	28.9
Limerick	30,744	82	522	3,926	145	414	35,833	12.5
<i>of which</i> Limerick City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick County	30,744	82	522	3,926	145	414	35,833	12.5
North Tipperary	14,441	64	272	1,745	57	585	17,164	13.9
South Tipperary	17,896	61	283	2,263	106	368	20,977	13.0
Waterford	15,005	81	289	2,109	98	1,158	18,740	18.0
<i>of which</i> Waterford City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford County	15,005	81	289	2,109	98	1,158	18,740	18.0
Connacht	122,237	837	2,605	26,314	1,890	11,261	165,144	23.9
Galway	45,817	288	932	8,068	494	3,090	58,689	19.9
<i>of which</i> Galway City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway County	45,817	288	932	8,068	494	3,090	58,689	19.9
Leitrim	10,913	93	226	3,204	326	1,435	16,197	30.7
Mayo	33,497	251	704	7,902	546	4,101	47,001	26.7
Roscommon	17,142	84	348	4,224	166	988	22,952	23.4
Sligo	14,868	121	395	2,916	358	1,647	20,305	24.2
Ulster (part of)	72,567	535	1,543	13,982	1,271	10,688	100,586	25.8
Cavan	17,538	73	339	3,695	429	936	23,010	22.0
Donegal	40,796	424	957	8,328	726	9,618	60,849	30.7
Monaghan	14,233	38	247	1,959	116	134	16,727	13.2
State	599,335	3,395	12,103	94,146	6,624	50,503	766,106	19.7

Table 1D Total housing units, occupied and vacant, in the aggregate town and rural areas, classified by occupancy status on census night

Aggregate areas	Occupied by		Unoccupied			Total housing stock	Vacancy rate %	
	Usual resident(s) of the household	Visitors only	Residents temporarily absent	Vacant house	Vacant flat			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G=A+B+C+D+E+F	(D+E+F)/G
Aggregate town area	1,050,073	7,308	33,180	74,281	55,005	8,892	1,228,739	11.2
Dublin City and suburbs	411,460	2,863	13,038	14,978	23,569	517	466,425	8.4
Dublin City	207,847	2,073	7,120	7,995	16,321	322	241,678	10.2
Dublin City suburbs	203,613	790	5,918	6,983	7,248	195	224,747	6.4
Other cities	156,142	1,858	6,404	11,020	8,640	337	184,401	10.8
Cork City and suburbs	73,968	550	2,753	4,862	3,409	77	85,619	9.8
Cork City	47,110	478	1,877	3,342	2,766	60	55,633	11.1
Cork suburbs	26,858	72	876	1,520	643	17	29,986	7.3
Limerick City and suburbs	34,147	607	1,249	2,187	2,064	17	40,271	10.6
Limerick City	22,300	289	819	1,499	1,764	10	26,681	12.3
Limerick suburbs	11,847	318	430	688	300	7	13,590	7.3
Galway City and suburbs	28,088	552	1,662	1,913	1,692	183	34,090	11.1
Galway City	27,697	551	1,652	1,887	1,685	183	33,655	11.2
Galway suburbs	391	1	10	26	7	-	435	7.6
Waterford City and suburbs	19,939	149	740	2,058	1,475	60	24,421	14.7
Waterford City	18,199	145	697	1,787	1,454	59	22,341	14.8
Waterford suburbs	1,740	4	43	271	21	1	2,080	14.1
Towns 10,000 and over	264,832	1,611	7,888	21,279	11,653	1,739	309,002	11.2
Towns 5,000 - 9,999	109,217	396	2,941	11,006	5,115	1,055	129,730	13.2
Towns 3,000 - 4,999	44,634	181	1,230	5,272	2,064	723	54,104	14.9
Towns 1,500 - 2,999	63,788	399	1,679	10,726	3,964	4,521	85,077	22.6
Aggregate rural area	599,335	3,395	12,103	94,146	6,624	50,503	766,106	19.7
Towns 1,000-1,499	34,907	214	947	6,104	1,825	2,986	46,983	23.2
Towns 500-999	46,099	251	1,227	8,209	1,481	3,710	60,977	22.0
Towns under 500 population but with at least 50 inhabited houses	43,478	298	1,024	8,828	912	5,697	60,237	25.6
Remainder of country	474,851	2,632	8,905	71,005	2,406	38,110	597,909	18.7
								0.0
State	1,649,408	10,703	45,283	168,427	61,629	59,395	1,994,845	14.5

Table 2 Total housing stock in each province, county and city,

Province, county and city	1991			1996		
	Total Housing Stock	Total Vacant	Vacancy Rate %	Total Housing Stock	Total Vacant	Vacancy Rate %
Leinster	596,964	36,654	6.1	654,048	36,079	5.5
Carlow	12,342	823	6.7	13,422	830	6.2
Dublin <i>of which</i>	336,911	15,289	4.5	370,094	15,943	4.3
Dublin City	175,933	9,670	5.5	189,741	10,759	5.7
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	60,448	2,447	4.0	65,504	2,075	3.2
Fingal	43,348	1,682	3.9	50,626	1,702	3.4
South Dublin	57,182	1,490	2.6	64,223	1,407	2.2
Kildare	35,580	1,812	5.1	41,477	1,480	3.6
Kilkenny	22,763	1,763	7.7	24,365	1,558	6.4
Laois	16,080	1,413	8.8	17,323	1,370	7.9
Longford	10,606	1,453	13.7	10,770	1,161	10.8
Louth	28,391	1,983	7.0	34,635	2,249	6.5
Meath	31,582	2,333	7.4	30,729	1,882	6.1
Offaly	17,927	1,353	7.5	19,182	1,317	6.9
Westmeath	19,978	1,766	8.8	21,530	1,746	8.1
Wexford	33,095	3,708	11.2	35,650	3,763	10.6
Wicklow	31,709	2,958	9.3	34,871	2,779	8.0
Munster	337,942	37,887	11.2	365,395	37,950	10.4
Clare	31,606	4,630	14.6	34,389	4,390	12.8
Cork <i>of which</i>	136,404	14,328	10.5	147,495	14,158	9.6
Cork City	42,447	2,978	7.0	45,170	2,594	5.7
Cork County	93,957	11,350	12.1	102,325	11,564	11.3
Kerry	44,571	7,716	17.3	48,435	8,365	17.3
Limerick <i>of which</i>	52,011	4,248	8.2	56,111	4,415	7.9
Limerick City	17,143	891	5.2	18,762	1,170	6.2
Limerick County	34,868	3,357	9.6	37,349	3,245	8.7
North Tipperary	18,849	1,860	9.9	19,836	1,666	8.4
South Tipperary	24,333	2,176	8.9	25,829	1,966	7.6
Waterford <i>of which</i>	30,168	2,929	9.7	33,300	2,990	9.0
Waterford City	12,873	907	7.0	14,683	805	5.5
Waterford County	17,295	2,022	11.7	18,617	2,185	11.7
Connacht	146,353	19,672	13.4	156,514	20,260	12.9
Galway <i>of which</i>	58,799	6,770	11.5	64,379	6,821	10.6
Galway City	16,210	1,103	6.8	19,028	1,138	6.0
Galway County	42,589	5,667	13.3	45,351	5,683	12.5
Leitrim	10,228	1,820	17.8	10,513	1,954	18.6
Mayo	39,394	6,078	15.4	41,840	6,617	15.8
Roscommon	18,555	2,428	13.1	19,173	2,307	12.0
Sligo	19,377	2,576	13.3	20,609	2,561	12.4
Ulster (part of)	78,990	10,929	13.8	82,991	10,961	13.2
Cavan	18,111	2,170	12.0	18,591	2,081	11.2
Donegal	44,486	7,245	16.3	47,391	7,373	15.6
Monaghan	16,393	1,514	9.2	17,009	1,507	8.9
State	1,160,249	105,142	9.1	1,258,948	105,250	8.4

classified by those that are vacant and the vacancy rate, 1991 - 2011

2002			2006			2011			Province, county and city
Total Housing Stock	Total Vacant	Vacancy Rate %	Total Housing Stock	Total Vacant	Vacancy Rate %	Total Housing Stock	Total Vacant	Vacancy Rate %	
758,963	50,745	6.7	919,485	106,915	11.6	1,030,902	106,658	10.3	Leinster
16,421	1,285	7.8	20,135	2,475	12.3	23,165	3,202	13.8	Carlow
411,005	20,319	4.9	477,999	46,305	9.7	527,665	43,707	8.3	Dublin <i>of which</i> Dublin City Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
199,463	12,002	6.0	223,098	26,092	11.7	241,678	24,638	10.2	Kildare
69,444	2,979	4.3	77,508	6,928	8.9	85,896	6,616	7.7	Kilkenny
65,432	3,212	4.9	89,909	7,878	8.8	102,793	7,204	7.0	Laois
76,666	2,126	2.8	87,484	5,407	6.2	97,298	5,249	5.4	Longford
54,589	3,198	5.8	68,840	6,838	9.9	78,794	6,311	8.0	Louth
27,811	1,833	6.6	34,353	4,108	12.0	39,005	4,624	11.8	Meath
20,561	1,864	9.1	27,079	4,240	15.6	32,664	4,087	12.5	Offaly
12,060	1,548	12.8	15,868	3,523	22.2	18,823	4,075	21.6	Westmeath
37,441	3,053	8.2	45,488	6,107	13.4	51,186	6,232	12.2	Wexford
44,972	2,895	6.4	61,257	6,485	10.6	69,697	6,173	8.8	Wicklow
22,071	1,708	7.7	27,591	3,550	12.9	30,750	3,620	11.8	
26,484	2,559	9.7	32,817	5,015	15.3	36,659	4,921	13.4	
45,334	7,578	16.7	58,970	12,692	21.5	68,143	14,329	21.0	
40,214	2,905	7.2	49,088	5,577	11.4	54,351	5,377	9.9	
419,764	48,355	11.5	501,639	82,730	16.5	561,532	92,885	16.5	Munster
41,513	6,676	16.1	48,834	9,811	20.1	55,616	11,782	21.2	Clare
168,784	17,508	10.4	202,100	30,989	15.3	227,675	33,329	14.6	Cork <i>of which</i> Cork City Cork County
46,801	2,814	6.0	51,441	6,195	12.0	55,633	6,168	11.1	Kerry
121,983	14,694	12.0	150,659	24,794	16.4	172,042	27,161	15.8	Limerick <i>of which</i> Limerick City Limerick County
54,331	10,024	18.4	65,913	16,366	24.8	74,747	19,719	26.4	North Tipperary
63,950	5,186	8.1	75,742	9,560	12.6	82,156	10,114	12.3	South Tipperary
20,709	1,147	5.5	23,065	2,921	12.7	26,681	3,273	12.3	Waterford <i>of which</i> Waterford City
43,241	4,039	9.3	52,677	6,639	12.6	55,475	6,841	12.3	Waterford County
22,912	2,320	10.1	27,303	3,664	13.4	30,790	4,527	14.7	
29,015	2,161	7.4	34,206	4,341	12.7	38,184	4,817	12.6	
39,259	4,480	11.4	47,541	7,999	16.8	52,364	8,597	16.4	
16,910	1,195	7.1	20,522	2,936	14.3	22,341	3,300	14.8	
22,349	3,285	14.7	27,019	5,063	18.7	30,023	5,297	17.6	
184,355	28,062	15.2	228,055	48,875	21.4	259,726	55,237	21.3	Connacht
77,895	9,789	12.6	98,326	17,567	17.9	111,177	18,821	16.9	Galway <i>of which</i> Galway City Galway County
23,792	1,791	7.5	30,589	3,984	13.0	33,655	3,755	11.2	Leitrim
54,103	7,998	14.8	67,737	13,583	20.0	77,522	15,066	19.4	Mayo
11,858	2,579	21.7	15,282	4,473	29.3	18,128	5,526	30.5	Roscommon
49,194	9,053	18.4	58,717	14,298	24.4	65,792	16,230	24.7	Sligo
21,944	3,395	15.5	26,979	5,889	21.8	31,585	7,332	23.2	
23,464	3,246	13.8	28,751	6,648	23.1	33,044	7,328	22.2	
96,971	16,256	16.8	120,434	27,802	23.1	142,685	34,671	24.3	Ulster (part of)
21,165	2,720	12.8	28,250	5,997	21.2	33,711	7,277	21.6	Cavan
57,395	12,038	21.0	70,526	19,043	27.0	83,918	23,996	28.6	Donegal
18,411	1,498	8.1	21,658	2,762	12.8	25,056	3,398	13.6	Monaghan
1,460,053	143,418	9.8	1,769,613	266,322	15.0	1,994,845	289,451	14.5	State

Table 3 Persons in private households in permanent housing units, and average number of persons per private household in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas, 1926-2011

Census Year	Private households	Persons in private households	Average number of persons in private households
Total			
1926	622,678	2,790,581	4.48
1936	647,362	2,791,047	4.31
1946	662,654	2,755,490	4.16
1961	676,402	2,686,301	3.97
1966	687,304	2,754,450	4.01
1971	726,363	2,858,603	3.94
1981	896,054	3,294,213	3.67
1986	976,304	3,442,303	3.52
1991	1,019,723	3,408,651	3.34
1996	1,123,238	3,528,552	3.14
2002	1,279,617	3,770,742	2.94
2006	1,462,296	4,106,753	2.81
2011	1,649,408	4,500,569	2.73
Aggregate Town Area			
1926	193,654	836,808	4.32
1936	220,917	945,113	4.28
1946	239,465	993,168	4.15
1961	301,431	1,201,952	3.99
1966	325,111	1,321,985	4.07
1971	368,544	1,465,386	3.98
1981	500,137	1,820,978	3.64
1986	552,843	1,920,005	3.47
1991	593,481	1,934,319	3.25
1996	669,422	2,034,670	3.03
2002	782,864	2,235,192	2.85
2006	912,664	2,481,732	2.72
2011	1,050,073	2,773,889	2.64
Aggregate Rural Area			
1926	429,024	1,953,773	4.55
1936	426,445	1,845,934	4.33
1946	423,189	1,762,322	4.16
1961	374,971	1,484,349	3.96
1966	362,193	1,432,465	3.95
1971	357,819	1,393,217	3.89
1981	395,917	1,473,235	3.72
1986	423,461	1,522,298	3.59
1991	426,242	1,474,332	3.45
1996	453,816	1,493,882	3.29
2002	496,753	1,535,550	3.09
2006	549,632	1,625,021	2.96
2011	599,335	1,726,680	2.88

Table 4 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by type of accommodation, period in which built, nature of occupancy and number of rooms occupied

Household characteristics	Total	Type of accommodation						
		Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	Bed-sit	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	699,869	456,651	281,825	149,921	27,666	5,695	27,781
Period in which built								
Before 1919	149,939	80,020	16,176	37,923	2,975	9,977	1,818	1,050
1919 to 1970	357,018	134,504	106,889	95,788	10,383	5,813	1,552	2,089
1971 to 1990	386,610	186,695	119,336	61,707	14,046	2,241	498	2,087
1991 to 2000	238,724	111,618	79,107	19,021	25,626	1,962	293	1,097
2001 to 2005	266,110	103,994	77,125	33,883	47,196	2,081	260	1,571
2006 or later	171,397	69,646	39,852	21,032	37,763	1,588	210	1,306
Not stated	79,610	13,392	18,166	12,471	11,932	4,004	1,064	18,581
Nature of occupancy								
Own with mortgage or loan	583,148	275,810	184,275	89,670	30,218	1,313	59	1,803
Own outright	566,776	332,671	135,140	86,571	7,763	1,462	93	3,076
Renting	474,788	85,757	134,789	104,003	111,063	24,658	5,448	9,070
Renting from								
Private landlord or voluntary housing body								
Total	320,319	56,114	87,790	54,375	89,993	21,884	4,579	5,584
Average weekly rent (Euro)	166.61	157.94	165.33	169.62	180.60	142.89	109.38	156.64
Local authority								
Total	129,033	15,519	42,346	46,178	19,578	1,507	728	3,177
Average weekly rent (Euro)	59.01	60.90	57.98	56.28	63.70	81.34	60.34	63.40
Live here rent free from								
Private landlord	9,298	5,673	1,479	1,035	480	484	51	96
Local authority	614	278	91	94	113	24	7	7
Voluntary housing body	904	498	146	127	65	52	5	11
Landlord not stated	14,620	7,675	2,937	2,194	834	707	78	195
Not stated	24,696	5,631	2,447	1,581	877	233	95	13,832
Number of rooms occupied								
1 room	23,058	2,656	2,304	2,586	7,261	3,951	3,720	580
2 rooms	78,373	9,345	9,533	10,927	36,224	9,197	1,425	1,722
3 rooms	156,731	28,944	35,613	26,722	55,299	7,517	-	2,636
4 rooms	174,296	51,046	37,945	47,542	31,969	3,735	-	2,059
5 rooms	380,115	105,554	145,452	113,092	11,686	1,244	-	3,087
6 rooms	299,646	142,410	105,147	47,066	3,084	504	-	1,435
7 rooms	223,835	143,142	64,108	15,712	2	232	-	639
8 rooms	140,460	102,846	28,888	8,328	-	134	-	264
9 rooms	60,707	51,297	9,250	-	-	52	-	108
10 or more rooms	45,859	41,352	4,320	-	-	48	-	139
Not stated	66,328	21,277	14,091	9,850	4,396	1,052	550	15,112
Average rooms per household	5.3	6.3	5.4	4.7	3.0	2.6	1.2	1.9

Table 5 Number of private households in permanent housing units, number of rooms occupied, average rooms per household and average persons per room by period in which built, nature of occupancy, household size, area type and nationality of household reference person

Household characteristics	Number of rooms occupied										Total	Average rooms per household	Average persons per room	
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 rooms	10 or more rooms				
Total	23,058	78,373	156,731	174,296	380,115	298,646	223,835	140,460	60,707	45,859	66,328	1,649,408	5.3	
Period in which built													0.51	
Before 1919	5,012	8,841	12,680	20,981	25,822	24,914	18,518	14,366	5,543	7,621	5,641	149,939	5.4	
1919 to 1970	5,106	11,480	25,240	44,692	88,327	78,896	46,439	25,984	10,198	13,882	357,018	5.3	0.46	
1971 to 1980	2,822	9,627	23,621	26,430	82,895	82,678	64,849	31,136	15,385	10,621	12,346	386,610	5.7	0.49
1981 to 2000	2,060	11,157	21,496	21,065	50,921	42,412	37,798	25,443	11,988	8,465	5,941	238,724	5.6	0.56
2001 to 2005	2,405	15,707	34,318	31,029	62,900	41,053	33,404	28,856	9,982	7,024	6,432	286,110	5.2	0.56
2006 or later	2,122	13,039	26,877	20,453	37,821	22,370	19,077	14,015	6,881	4,698	4,044	171,397	5.1	0.53
Not stated	3,531	8,522	12,499	9,646	13,429	7,323	3,752	1,760	640	466	18,042	79,610	3.3	0.81
Nature of occupancy														
Own with mortgage or loan	1,302	8,517	31,857	43,425	136,476	119,028	103,881	70,856	32,098	23,084	12,684	583,148	6.0	0.54
Own outright	1,381	6,702	24,697	50,947	123,270	131,553	99,446	60,374	25,786	20,703	21,417	586,776	5.9	0.40
Renting from	20,142	62,606	99,085	78,598	118,508	47,507	19,522	8,127	2,630	1,865	16,088	414,788	4.0	0.64
Private landlord	15,317	44,048	66,978	50,758	62,184	32,549	15,101	6,124	1,953	1,262	9,103	305,377	3.9	0.64
Local authority	3,599	13,862	25,039	21,322	47,457	9,987	579	51	125	80	5,283	129,033	3.9	0.70
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	695	3,205	3,769	2,316	3,418	598	205	96	32	37	571	14,942	3.4	0.67
Live here rent free from														
Private landlord	222	591	1,149	1,586	1,998	1,684	884	527	180	166	351	9,298	4.8	0.39
Local authority	28	58	104	89	106	85	43	28	9	15	49	614	4.3	0.51
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	26	75	125	137	155	152	92	51	18	25	48	904	4.7	0.40
Landlord not stated	255	987	1,931	2,510	3,190	2,472	1,310	722	310	280	673	14,620	4.8	0.40
Not stated	233	548	1,082	1,226	1,861	1,558	986	603	253	207	16,139	24,696	1.8	1.30
Area type														
Aggregate town area	20,471	86,870	123,420	121,789	285,421	177,455	117,383	69,053	26,587	17,758	44,086	1,050,073	5.0	0.53
Aggregate rural area	2,587	11,703	33,311	52,527	114,694	122,191	106,452	71,407	34,120	28,101	22,242	589,335	6.0	0.48
Nationality of household reference person														
Irish	12,634	50,147	113,360	142,240	335,857	274,047	208,638	132,250	57,191	42,963	52,294	1,421,621	5.5	0.49
UK	545	2,041	4,399	5,690	11,860	9,640	7,149	4,341	1,991	1,645	1,205	50,506	5.5	0.48
Poland	1,805	6,813	10,912	7,210	9,312	3,426	1,155	335	86	45	1,625	42,724	3.7	0.82
EU15 (excl. Ireland and UK)	1,162	3,096	4,062	2,980	3,389	2,210	1,472	751	300	266	706	20,374	4.1	0.57
EU15 to EU27 (excl. Poland)	2,255	6,253	9,232	5,630	6,838	2,707	1,028	296	80	62	1,923	36,304	3.5	0.87
Rest of Europe	381	924	1,368	858	1,096	448	197	85	24	28	327	5,736	3.6	0.85
Africa	1,535	2,218	4,191	2,214	2,643	1,052	550	178	52	41	1,166	15,840	3.4	1.06
Asia	1,807	4,524	5,180	3,391	3,131	1,435	595	189	75	33	1,286	21,646	3.3	0.99
America	393	1,002	1,273	1,148	1,194	941	617	381	201	165	410	7,725	4.3	0.64
Rest of the World	541	1,355	2,754	2,955	4,795	3,740	2,434	1,654	707	611	5,386	26,932	4.2	0.59

Table 6 Number of mortgaged private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by the principal economic status of the reference person, 2006 and 2011

Province, county and city	2006				2011			
	Total	At work	Unemployed (incl. looking for first regular job)	Not in labour force	Total	At work	Unemployed (incl. looking for first regular job)	Not in labour force
Leinster	343,901	288,495	8,158	47,248	333,281	263,786	27,989	41,506
Carlow	6,503	5,323	184	996	6,669	4,974	767	928
Dublin	175,413	146,479	4,079	24,855	160,575	130,180	10,370	20,025
<i>of which</i>								
Dublin City	60,695	47,884	1,810	11,001	53,054	41,999	3,509	7,546
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	28,622	24,120	397	4,105	26,305	21,880	1,104	3,321
Fingal	45,286	39,695	853	4,738	43,811	36,303	2,857	4,651
South Dublin	40,810	34,780	1,019	5,011	37,405	29,998	2,900	4,507
Kildare	31,846	27,694	578	3,574	32,476	25,968	2,750	3,758
Kilkenny	11,743	10,028	287	1,428	12,219	9,659	1,211	1,349
Laois	9,549	8,153	195	1,201	11,219	8,687	1,186	1,346
Longford	4,000	3,225	135	640	4,209	3,192	468	549
Louth	18,307	14,908	616	2,783	17,662	13,386	1,917	2,359
Meath	28,931	24,856	584	3,491	29,817	23,482	2,884	3,451
Offaly	9,707	8,134	237	1,336	9,713	7,247	1,216	1,250
Westmeath	11,631	9,751	283	1,597	11,385	8,726	1,194	1,465
Wexford	16,999	13,763	526	2,710	18,103	13,292	2,312	2,499
Wicklow	19,272	16,181	454	2,637	19,234	14,993	1,714	2,527
Munster	154,709	128,529	3,724	22,456	151,466	119,970	12,764	18,732
Clare	15,627	13,098	392	2,137	15,493	12,188	1,406	1,899
Cork	64,485	54,002	1,300	9,183	63,143	51,149	4,406	7,588
<i>of which</i>								
Cork City	11,919	8,955	366	2,598	9,772	7,357	746	1,669
Cork County	52,566	45,047	934	6,585	53,371	43,792	3,660	5,919
Kerry	15,514	12,637	464	2,413	15,526	12,104	1,513	1,909
Limerick	24,215	20,037	617	3,561	23,043	17,963	2,083	2,997
<i>of which</i>								
Limerick City	7,117	5,490	272	1,355	5,647	4,089	589	969
Limerick County	17,098	14,547	345	2,206	17,396	13,874	1,494	2,028
North Tipperary	8,786	7,264	251	1,271	9,028	7,079	803	1,146
South Tipperary	11,086	8,998	248	1,840	10,814	8,295	1,086	1,433
Waterford	14,996	12,493	452	2,051	14,419	11,192	1,467	1,760
<i>of which</i>								
Waterford City	6,072	5,082	183	807	5,475	4,222	562	691
Waterford County	8,924	7,411	269	1,244	8,944	6,970	905	1,069
Connacht	62,273	51,982	1,541	8,750	63,313	49,989	5,640	7,684
Galway	28,460	23,995	662	3,803	29,106	23,393	2,418	3,295
<i>of which</i>								
Galway City	7,819	6,566	186	1,067	6,828	5,675	372	781
Galway County	20,641	17,429	476	2,736	22,278	17,718	2,046	2,514
Leitrim	3,271	2,749	74	448	3,729	2,919	383	427
Mayo	15,132	12,317	519	2,296	15,000	11,543	1,494	1,963
Roscommon	7,547	6,338	128	1,081	7,807	6,041	726	1,040
Sligo	7,863	6,583	158	1,122	7,671	6,093	619	959
Ulster (part of)	32,630	26,210	1,334	5,086	35,088	26,060	4,399	4,629
Cavan	8,174	6,851	226	1,097	9,174	6,927	1,080	1,167
Donegal	17,176	13,392	863	2,921	18,418	13,489	2,426	2,503
Monaghan	7,280	5,967	245	1,068	7,496	5,644	893	959
State	593,513	495,216	14,757	83,540	583,148	459,805	50,792	72,551

Table 7 Private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by average weekly rent (Euro), 2006 and 2011

Province, county and city	Total			Local Authority			Private landlord or Voluntary housing body		
	2006	2011	Percentage change	2006	2011	Percentage change	2006	2011	Percentage change
Leinster	157.19	153.51	-2.3	65.07	62.40	-4.1	206.86	188.65	-8.8
Carlow	112.42	109.04	-3.0	59.91	61.74	3.1	140.50	133.08	-5.3
Dublin	178.69	176.23	-1.4	71.40	65.68	-8.0	233.26	214.38	-8.1
<i>of which</i>									
Dublin City	172.49	172.73	0.1	68.76	68.26	-0.7	222.77	208.51	-6.4
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	214.56	218.39	1.8	70.94	69.05	-2.7	273.11	259.69	-4.9
Fingal	196.31	182.66	-7.0	91.29	70.86	-22.4	238.75	208.97	-12.5
South Dublin	159.86	149.03	-6.8	68.61	54.55	-20.5	240.09	202.13	-15.8
Kildare	156.17	142.50	-8.8	65.99	55.09	-16.5	194.02	168.19	-13.3
Kilkenny	104.32	107.87	3.4	52.57	61.18	16.4	134.34	130.16	-3.1
Laois	96.11	94.65	-1.5	41.35	53.69	29.8	134.78	117.35	-12.9
Longford	86.01	80.43	-6.5	52.19	57.29	9.8	118.19	98.53	-16.6
Louth	105.83	106.90	1.0	47.84	55.12	15.2	146.38	134.76	-7.9
Meath	131.00	130.48	-0.4	61.24	65.58	7.1	168.24	152.14	-9.6
Offaly	99.23	96.97	-2.3	50.61	56.19	11.0	128.53	116.98	-9.0
Westmeath	113.72	107.90	-5.1	52.07	60.15	15.5	138.27	125.28	-9.4
Wexford	103.39	104.84	1.4	56.20	63.64	13.2	134.63	127.19	-5.5
Wicklow	129.78	133.07	2.5	53.46	51.15	-4.3	192.08	180.84	-5.9
Munster	112.37	113.05	0.6	49.97	53.41	6.9	147.74	139.77	-5.4
Clare	107.25	104.63	-2.4	53.05	55.60	4.8	131.60	122.88	-6.6
Cork	125.68	125.98	0.2	53.33	53.33	0.0	164.96	154.78	-6.2
<i>of which</i>									
Cork City	128.64	127.66	-0.8	55.07	53.22	-3.4	182.48	168.14	-7.9
Cork County	123.32	124.87	1.3	51.36	53.43	4.0	153.55	147.26	-4.1
Kerry	99.24	97.91	-1.3	47.65	53.08	11.4	129.88	120.82	-7.0
Limerick	113.29	116.19	2.6	50.38	58.37	15.9	144.20	138.45	-4.0
<i>of which</i>									
Limerick City	103.72	108.51	4.6	46.71	55.68	19.2	140.32	134.15	-4.4
Limerick County	123.79	122.96	-0.7	56.39	61.68	9.4	147.71	141.79	-4.0
North Tipperary	94.95	95.09	0.1	44.19	49.59	12.2	128.40	118.89	-7.4
South Tipperary	90.20	93.17	3.3	46.04	50.26	9.2	124.36	119.37	-4.0
Waterford	93.62	94.85	1.3	43.17	51.09	18.3	130.03	124.95	-3.9
<i>of which</i>									
Waterford City	95.49	95.14	-0.4	42.79	50.16	17.2	133.44	127.11	-4.7
Waterford County	90.25	94.39	4.6	43.87	52.59	19.9	123.83	121.74	-1.7
Connacht	124.02	116.46	-6.1	55.88	60.47	8.2	149.59	134.44	-10.1
Galway	147.42	135.09	-8.4	66.47	69.63	4.8	170.43	152.40	-10.6
<i>of which</i>									
Galway City	170.51	155.62	-8.7	74.86	75.77	1.2	193.42	174.56	-9.8
Galway County	112.16	110.45	-1.5	57.09	63.48	11.2	131.94	124.47	-5.7
Leitrim	78.72	78.36	-0.5	36.95	46.73	26.5	108.75	94.32	-13.3
Mayo	100.30	102.25	1.9	50.99	54.57	7.0	119.80	116.75	-2.5
Roscommon	99.67	96.47	-3.2	51.29	60.63	18.2	123.45	111.52	-9.7
Sligo	99.42	97.75	-1.7	47.37	49.92	5.4	130.35	119.29	-8.5
Ulster (part of)	85.80	86.32	0.6	42.94	50.66	18.0	114.12	105.52	-7.5
Cavan	89.37	89.83	0.5	43.08	51.47	19.5	117.41	106.10	-9.6
Donegal	79.61	82.45	3.6	41.34	48.69	17.8	107.69	102.97	-4.4
Monaghan	100.16	92.81	-7.3	48.66	56.01	15.1	127.51	111.52	-12.5
State	138.12	135.81	-1.7	58.84	59.01	0.3	180.28	166.61	-7.6

Table 8 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by social class, type of accommodation, nature of occupancy, weekly rent (Euro), motor vehicle availability and internet access

Household characteristics	Total	Social class							Not stated
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total									
	1,849,408	111,122	426,154	281,944	275,951	190,630	69,922	303,620	10,065
Type of accommodation									
Detached house	699,868	52,780	188,161	106,233	127,270	75,477	26,076	108,545	3,327
Semi-detached house	456,651	28,472	119,568	78,890	53,950	18,344	7,678	2,855	
Terraced house	281,825	14,227	57,669	44,721	48,026	38,380	16,937	60,220	1,643
Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	149,821	13,408	40,674	25,180	16,384	15,854	5,688	30,703	1,918
Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	27,886	1,615	6,153	4,132	3,708	3,451	1,280	7,194	1,33
Bed-sit	5,895	130	577	552	783	880	435	2,336	12
Not stated	27,781	489	2,354	2,236	2,872	2,568	1,152	15,944	176
Nature of occupancy									
Own with mortgage or loan	583,148	54,172	203,405	104,438	105,813	61,497	15,006	36,637	2,180
Own outright	586,776	31,834	139,290	88,809	97,947	63,500	26,608	115,503	3,285
Renting	320,319	20,890	67,544	48,104	47,250	42,097	14,743	76,121	3,570
Private landlord or voluntary housing body	17,423	228	1,348	1,715	2,235	1,915	1,198	8,694	88
Under 50	37,132	975	5,058	5,032	6,619	5,813	2,479	10,418	738
50 - < 100	84,307	3,213	13,885	12,898	16,107	13,589	4,770	19,386	469
100 - < 150	81,217	5,380	18,530	13,882	12,410	11,823	3,533	15,251	428
150 - < 200	48,362	4,410	13,104	7,845	5,657	5,219	1,574	10,094	459
200 - < 250	22,807	2,957	7,553	3,431	1,989	1,845	501	4,266	355
250 - < 300	18,613	3,396	6,788	2,332	880	837	193	3,430	757
300 and over	10,388	330	1,287	988	1,343	1,056	485	4,602	246
Not stated	186,61	218,43	194,98	168,58	147,40	149,52	137,49	148,97	207,99
Average weekly rent (Euro)									
Local authority	129,033	983	8,511	15,382	19,138	19,194	11,455	53,805	594
Under 50	62,420	278	2,986	5,603	7,916	7,521	5,212	33,149	
50 - < 100	46,915	360	3,416	7,080	8,319	8,270	4,546	14,700	244
100 - < 150	9,880	117	1,174	1,527	1,913	1,975	981	2,168	75
150 - < 200	3,288	87	438	484	554	618	255	846	26
200 - < 250	1,069	47	166	139	188	142	67	329	10
250 - < 300	463	22	94	71	52	46	23	151	4
300 and over	261	8	33	22	31	28	9	118	12
Not stated	4,737	34	224	498	585	594	352	2,404	48
Average weekly rent (Euro)								49,865	81,61
Live here rent free	86,21	74,95	66,35	64,00	64,89	59,05	1,433	7,156	218
Not stated	25,436	2,595	4,674	3,151	3,576	2,643	677	14,388	218
Motor vehicle availability									
1 vehicle	668,766	38,326	159,138	111,985	108,638	81,130	29,983	136,459	3,126
2 vehicles	556,036	54,801	180,546	92,760	105,560	58,829	15,083	35,544	2,903
3 vehicles	101,284	8,628	32,843	16,501	22,476	11,083	2,872	5,567	1,283
4 or more vehicles	33,620	2,802	10,847	5,272	7,914	3,597	891	1,786	517
None	256,882	5,542	28,485	32,309	28,000	33,408	20,000	107,204	1,924
Not stated	32,870	1,022	4,315	3,117	3,382	2,573	1,103	17,086	312
Access to the internet									
Broadband connection	1,051,842	92,241	330,315	178,274	175,725	116,282	31,927	119,871	7,507
Other connection	132,973	7,838	34,198	23,726	24,806	16,976	5,607	18,970	852
No connection	426,096	10,028	57,252	56,355	70,922	53,882	30,699	145,503	1,444
Not stated	38,387	1,014	4,388	3,588	4,498	3,480	1,689	19,476	262

Table 9 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by nationality of the household reference

Household characteristics	Total		Nationality of household reference person							
	2006	2011	Irish		UK		Poland		EU15 (excl. Ireland and UK)	
			2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Total	1,462,296	1,649,408	1,296,537	1,421,621	46,277	50,506	18,667	42,724	16,511	20,374
Type of accommodation										
Detached house	625,988	699,869	579,831	641,069	23,508	25,973	2,309	6,043	4,336	5,271
Semi-detached house	398,360	456,651	355,406	394,054	10,680	11,918	4,942	13,691	3,473	4,057
Terraced house	257,522	281,825	234,287	248,926	6,165	6,663	3,819	7,504	1,901	2,434
Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	109,866	149,921	78,996	99,840	3,754	4,194	4,498	11,480	4,503	6,507
Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	30,006	27,666	20,074	17,255	1,419	1,183	1,672	2,067	1,348	1,342
Bed-sit	8,751	5,695	4,504	2,888	202	129	544	357	440	283
Not stated	31,803	27,781	23,439	17,589	549	446	883	1,582	510	480
Nature of occupancy										
Own with mortgage or loan	593,513	583,148	558,209	544,997	17,369	17,228	648	1,820	3,344	3,740
Own outright	498,432	566,776	475,062	541,346	12,766	14,320	189	112	1,825	2,052
Renting										
Private landlord or voluntary housing body										
Under 25	4,759	4,704	3,992	3,841	185	177	96	165	84	50
25 - < 50	5,898	12,719	4,759	10,467	295	528	142	371	109	127
50 - < 100	19,717	37,132	14,482	24,560	1,264	1,770	818	2,860	585	836
100 - < 150	38,552	84,307	25,157	48,155	2,664	4,240	2,618	11,719	1,271	2,389
150 - < 200	51,666	81,217	29,449	41,254	3,118	3,119	5,134	13,573	2,150	3,539
200 - < 250	28,450	48,362	15,917	24,833	1,214	1,473	2,182	5,775	1,778	2,651
250 - < 300	22,990	22,907	11,579	12,737	945	799	1,801	1,751	1,596	1,603
300 and over	16,820	18,613	9,720	11,539	966	1,016	945	617	1,449	1,692
Not stated	6,945	10,358	3,812	5,520	287	259	515	895	315	391
Average weekly rent (Euro)	180.28	166.61	170.75	160.91	175.64	164.40	186.32	162.60	218.08	206.35
Local authority										
Under 25	23,755	11,568	22,438	10,682	789	380	9	25	51	51
25 - < 50	35,499	50,852	33,198	46,488	1,294	1,813	20	168	103	178
50 - < 100	27,679	46,915	25,727	41,479	933	1,611	54	568	92	194
100 - < 150	5,694	9,880	4,507	7,568	168	303	204	593	49	80
150 - < 200	3,617	3,288	1,639	1,703	60	76	490	557	99	65
200 - < 250	1,891	1,069	783	478	18	17	201	148	67	25
250 - < 300	1,644	463	480	200	13	14	192	57	72	22
300 and over	672	261	268	166	11	5	62	16	47	16
Not stated	5,058	4,737	4,407	3,994	113	98	49	55	23	32
Average weekly rent (Euro)	58.84	59.01	50.39	55.18	49.71	56.29	187.66	125.11	147.29	94.57
Live here rent free	21,701	25,436	18,395	22,340	872	857	304	209	346	294
Not stated	47,344	24,696	32,557	17,274	933	403	1,994	670	1,056	347
Period in which built										
Before 1919	154,352	149,939	136,920	131,984	6,382	6,437	1,421	1,408	2,268	2,477
1919 to 1970	363,028	357,018	339,046	331,114	8,280	8,303	2,071	2,621	2,389	2,529
1971 to 1990	378,403	386,610	351,807	355,485	9,143	9,048	2,248	3,934	2,429	2,867
1991 to 2000	247,860	238,724	215,541	204,406	8,953	7,760	3,832	6,336	3,386	3,249
2001 to 2005	249,443	266,110	207,050	214,653	11,142	9,981	5,813	13,062	3,865	3,856
2006 or later	-	171,397	-	136,697	-	6,529	-	9,239	-	2,862
Not stated	69,210	79,610	46,173	47,282	2,377	2,468	3,282	6,124	2,174	2,534

person, type of accommodation, nature of occupancy, weekly rent (Euro) and period in which built, 2006 and 2011

Nationality of household reference person											Household characteristics
EU15 to EU27 (excl. Poland)		Africa		Asia		America		Rest of the world			
2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011		
20,231	36,304	13,200	15,840	14,517	21,646	6,004	7,725	30,352	32,668	Total	
										Type of accommodation	
2,634	6,118	1,440	1,971	1,447	2,228	1,908	2,116	8,575	9,080	Detached house	
6,819	11,870	4,549	5,602	3,499	5,744	1,322	1,557	7,670	8,158	Semi-detached house	
2,512	5,008	1,748	2,325	1,726	2,934	702	936	4,662	5,095	Terraced house	
4,456	9,231	3,134	3,575	4,635	7,663	1,303	2,194	4,587	5,237	Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	
1,553	1,958	755	874	1,443	1,513	459	559	1,283	915	Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	
996	584	631	576	788	519	116	109	530	250	Bed-sit	
1,261	1,535	943	917	979	1,045	194	254	3,045	3,933	Not stated	
										Nature of occupancy	
1,537	2,658	1,745	1,978	2,479	3,469	1,370	1,242	6,812	6,016	Own with mortgage or loan	
283	225	122	125	373	300	910	773	6,902	7,523	Own outright	
										Renting	
										Private landlord or voluntary housing body	
95	146	76	97	71	67	41	23	119	138	Under 25	
204	326	99	387	85	161	40	58	165	294	25 - < 50	
904	2,796	305	1,046	418	1,269	192	446	749	1,549	50 - < 100	
2,789	8,874	1,131	2,299	1,166	3,314	466	999	1,290	2,318	100 - < 150	
4,559	8,996	2,518	2,689	1,821	4,639	759	1,090	2,158	2,318	150 - < 200	
2,137	5,115	1,708	2,107	1,615	3,599	440	950	1,459	1,859	200 - < 250	
2,036	1,882	1,703	950	1,623	1,616	361	573	1,346	996	250 - < 300	
835	647	334	255	884	921	505	705	1,182	1,221	300 and over	
591	1,137	218	442	358	527	120	189	729	998	Not stated	
184.71	164.90	197.79	169.19	208.89	185.83	215.37	207.95	204.68	185.20	Average weekly rent (Euro)	
										Local authority	
24	61	49	123	14	25	28	20	353	201	Under 25	
56	303	208	810	67	115	47	59	506	918	25 - < 50	
95	698	179	1,069	112	256	58	120	429	920	50 - < 100	
220	614	140	212	210	184	42	77	154	249	100 - < 150	
482	471	237	100	319	150	61	38	230	128	150 - < 200	
239	193	166	45	248	82	22	23	147	58	200 - < 250	
239	68	219	23	270	40	20	14	139	25	250 - < 300	
71	13	29	10	107	13	25	4	52	18	300 and over	
70	96	55	167	49	48	29	21	263	226	Not stated	
181.61	116.51	151.21	70.21	191.53	120.26	136.10	106.20	99.57	70.17	Average weekly rent (Euro)	
373	267	327	424	356	291	139	124	589	630	Live here rent free	
2,392	718	1,632	482	1,872	560	329	177	4,579	4,065	Not stated	
										Period in which built	
1,428	1,816	832	1,036	1,137	1,210	791	910	3,173	2,661	Before 1919	
2,174	2,937	764	1,089	1,298	1,694	946	1,017	6,060	5,714	1919 to 1970	
2,545	4,077	1,317	1,499	1,591	2,415	982	1,012	6,341	6,273	1971 to 1990	
4,189	5,594	2,781	2,332	3,239	3,796	1,208	1,249	4,731	4,002	1991 to 2000	
6,058	9,326	4,795	4,074	4,025	4,891	1,435	1,379	5,260	4,908	2001 to 2005	
-	6,208	-	2,628	-	3,228	-	1,070	-	2,936	2006 or later	
3,837	6,346	2,711	3,182	3,227	4,412	642	1,088	4,787	6,174	Not stated	

Table 10 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by central heating, type of accommodation, period in which built, those in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas and age group of the reference person

Household characteristics	Total	Central heating							No central heating	Not stated
		Oil	Natural gas	Electricity	Coal (Incl. anthracite)	Peat (Incl. turf)	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	Wood (Incl. wood pellets)		
Total	1,649,408	711,330	550,215	140,419	79,145	78,638	10,452	21,395	8,524	26,952
Type of accommodation										22,338
Detached house	699,869	460,525	81,715	16,801	34,388	62,413	6,480	17,398	5,775	11,268
Semi-detached house	456,651	171,555	226,249	15,022	22,383	9,782	2,163	2,248	925	4,287
Terraced house	281,825	64,549	161,453	19,922	19,672	5,083	1,040	1,164	578	6,843
Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	149,921	4,555	67,451	71,026	1,058	315	552	284	949	2,314
Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	27,666	4,981	6,975	12,702	449	190	133	145	175	1,476
Bed-sit	5,695	842	1,324	2,758	60	37	34	14	47	440
Not stated	27,781	4,323	5,048	2,188	1,135	818	50	141	74	140
Period in which built										13,679
Before 1919	149,939	65,676	31,179	14,278	10,910	11,803	886	4,788	700	8,938
1919 to 1970	357,018	145,355	131,451	17,189	22,580	23,983	1,267	4,365	937	8,845
1971 to 1980	386,610	199,021	109,135	16,718	23,584	24,119	2,765	4,495	916	4,359
1981 to 2000	288,724	107,157	80,987	26,116	9,755	8,894	1,372	1,922	598	1,468
2001 to 2005	266,110	107,784	107,149	31,390	6,280	5,644	2,187	1,883	1,514	955
2006 or later	171,397	67,349	66,035	20,250	3,318	3,930	1,704	3,590	3,555	1,198
Not stated	79,610	18,988	24,579	14,478	2,707	1,255	271	362	304	1,081
Aggregate town area	1,050,073	288,317	537,203	122,355	37,283	11,545	4,719	3,491	2,894	14,759
Dublin City and suburbs	411,460	43,851	285,633	63,261	2,624	290	565	441	1,068	5,899
Cork City and suburbs	73,968	14,128	47,715	7,436	2,111	56	235	172	158	1,365
Limerick City and suburbs	34,147	8,475	18,808	3,871	1,574	46	50	56	71	1,192
Galway City and suburbs	28,088	14,911	4,303	5,747	1,449	316	244	112	124	616
Waterford City and suburbs	19,939	3,723	12,256	1,917	946	16	49	39	35	483
Towns 10,000 population and over	264,832	102,435	114,328	21,702	13,702	3,012	1,370	1,020	616	3,590
Towns 5,000 - 9,998 population	109,217	52,173	32,568	9,519	6,680	3,796	657	384	1492	1,202
Towns 3,000 - 4,998 population	44,634	23,413	11,138	3,905	2,741	1,460	382	258	151	612
Towns 1,500 - 2,999 population	63,788	36,208	10,754	4,987	5,456	2,553	1,058	736	289	1,036
Aggregate rural area	589,335	412,013	13,012	18,064	41,882	67,093	5,733	17,904	5,630	12,193
Age group of the reference person										5,811
Under 25 years	55,124	13,830	18,329	16,404	1,846	750	186	221	277	1,081
25-29 years	127,425	36,318	53,425	25,714	3,518	2,091	592	788	641	2,200
30-34 years	184,390	61,685	80,022	25,288	4,984	3,679	938	1,736	1,198	1,562
35-39 years	185,442	73,287	75,980	16,606	5,764	5,027	1,003	2,336	1,372	2,798
40-44 years	175,371	77,468	64,617	11,566	6,961	6,029	1,077	2,463	1,247	2,681
45-49 years	185,241	76,723	55,745	8,823	8,188	7,677	1,107	2,525	954	1,624
50-54 years	153,723	73,179	46,584	7,366	9,233	9,236	1,152	2,383	788	1,596
55-59 years	139,431	68,108	38,555	6,111	9,171	9,648	1,091	2,333	609	2,471
60-64 years	126,758	62,958	33,003	5,165	8,813	9,123	1,031	2,110	483	1,283
65 years and over of which	336,503	167,776	84,075	17,376	20,687	25,378	2,275	4,520	554	3,287
living alone	135,572	60,865	34,124	11,971	8,978	9,434	1,558	420	5,597	1,766
other	200,931	106,911	49,951	5,405	11,708	15,944	1,416	534	4,578	1,521

Table 11 Number of private households in permanent housing units, in each province, county and city, classified by central heating

Province, county and city	Total	Central heating										
		Oil	Natural gas	Electricity	Coal (incl. anthracite)	Peat (incl. turf)	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	Wood (incl. wood pellets)	Other	No central heating	Not stated	
Leinster	895,149	284,344	425,431	89,170	27,009	27,158	3,718	8,621	3,921	12,315	13,462	
Carlow	19,365	11,147	4,573	796	1,472	124	106	400	125	326	296	
Dublin <i>of which</i>	466,461	59,083	319,790	66,292	3,327	339	763	756	1,240	6,256	8,615	
Dublin City	207,847	14,442	133,753	47,236	1,437	164	299	208	741	4,486	5,081	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,786	10,869	55,526	6,633	434	63	113	134	164	775	1,075	
Fingal	92,951	18,176	65,238	6,138	831	58	238	252	211	514	1,295	
South Dublin	89,877	15,596	65,273	6,285	625	54	113	162	124	481	1,164	
Kildare	70,504	31,728	26,786	4,086	1,331	3,867	299	639	356	616	796	
Kilkenny	33,583	19,682	7,111	1,395	2,878	236	279	930	214	544	314	
Laois	27,916	13,292	6,954	961	1,324	3,773	163	569	186	338	356	
Longford	14,410	8,405	258	1,306	693	2,747	154	296	131	241	179	
Louth	43,897	21,214	17,280	1,476	2,019	62	255	366	166	439	620	
Meath	61,922	31,634	20,893	3,021	2,280	1,311	350	875	342	558	658	
Offaly	26,543	12,459	2,056	1,292	415	8,946	131	399	250	369	226	
Westmeath	30,624	16,756	3,007	2,308	1,279	5,200	496	554	231	420	373	
Wexford	52,345	36,821	449	3,245	7,657	168	382	1,496	352	1,305	470	
Wicklow	47,579	22,123	16,274	2,992	2,334	385	340	1,341	328	903	559	
Munster	453,112	230,889	112,227	32,996	31,807	14,277	4,133	8,373	2,542	10,219	5,649	
Clare	42,534	25,946	4,926	2,285	3,402	2,874	460	934	299	859	549	
Cork <i>of which</i>	187,555	80,006	67,202	14,925	11,536	948	2,036	2,983	954	4,532	2,435	
Cork City	47,110	6,176	30,735	6,280	1,488	36	68	82	108	1,208	929	
Cork County	140,445	73,830	36,467	8,645	10,048	910	1,968	2,901	846	3,324	1,506	
Kerry	53,088	34,353	944	4,335	3,696	5,900	641	1,008	392	1,270	549	
Limerick <i>of which</i>	69,421	33,271	19,631	5,532	5,554	1,435	384	947	342	1,367	958	
Limerick City	22,300	5,430	11,093	3,267	1,435	35	26	33	57	518	406	
Limerick County	47,121	27,841	8,538	2,265	4,119	1,400	358	914	285	849	552	
North Tipperary	25,611	17,347	1,029	1,321	1,379	2,638	136	754	181	532	294	
South Tipperary	32,664	19,973	5,800	1,552	2,508	404	194	957	177	763	336	
Waterford <i>of which</i>	42,239	19,993	12,695	3,046	3,732	80	282	790	197	896	528	
Waterford City	18,199	3,467	11,220	1,896	875	15	36	34	33	304	319	
Waterford County	24,040	16,526	1,475	1,150	2,857	65	246	756	164	592	209	
Connacht	196,530	121,295	9,097	15,003	10,236	29,714	1,904	2,453	1,418	3,117	2,293	
Galway <i>of which</i>	88,341	52,731	6,764	8,807	2,663	12,463	895	961	676	1,356	1,025	
Galway City	27,697	14,595	4,300	5,739	1,438	279	239	109	120	399	479	
Galway County	60,644	38,136	2,464	3,068	1,225	12,184	656	852	556	957	546	
Leitrim	12,228	8,185	177	737	1,203	1,046	87	325	96	236	136	
Mayo	47,932	31,010	683	2,633	2,906	8,160	443	531	310	792	464	
Roscommon	23,601	14,037	872	943	1,018	5,586	171	283	144	330	217	
Sligo	24,428	15,332	601	1,883	2,446	2,459	308	353	192	403	451	
Ulster (part of)	104,617	74,802	3,460	3,250	10,093	7,489	697	1,948	643	1,301	934	
Cavan	25,720	18,421	1,801	1,063	1,853	836	271	673	131	349	322	
Donegal	57,721	39,884	558	1,339	6,758	6,527	245	849	382	703	476	
Monaghan	21,176	16,497	1,101	848	1,482	126	181	426	130	249	136	
State	1,649,408	711,330	550,215	140,419	79,145	78,638	10,452	21,395	8,524	26,952	22,338	

Table 12A Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility

Province, county and city	Total	Type of sewerage facility					
		Public scheme	Individual septic tank	Individual treatment system	Other	No sewerage facility	Not stated
Leinster	895,149	695,026	138,801	22,139	4,395	929	33,859
Carlow	19,365	11,415	6,260	825	105	30	730
Dublin	466,461	433,377	8,543	1,886	1,696	385	20,574
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	207,847	194,333	1,591	266	861	252	10,544
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,786	71,381	1,480	223	225	32	2,445
Fingal	92,951	83,488	3,657	1,151	405	58	4,192
South Dublin	89,877	84,175	1,815	246	205	43	3,393
Kildare	70,504	51,243	13,348	3,000	447	52	2,414
Kilkenny	33,583	17,273	13,444	1,719	205	75	867
Laois	27,916	15,718	10,401	788	120	33	856
Longford	14,410	6,304	6,538	893	125	34	516
Louth	43,897	30,680	9,648	1,825	160	33	1,551
Meath	61,922	38,293	18,299	3,099	289	66	1,876
Offaly	26,543	14,635	9,731	1,315	124	38	700
Westmeath	30,624	17,358	10,948	1,093	124	52	1,049
Wexford	52,345	24,684	21,242	4,369	656	78	1,316
Wicklow	47,579	34,046	10,399	1,327	344	53	1,410
Munster	453,112	267,893	152,580	14,570	2,840	963	14,266
Clare	42,534	21,241	17,121	2,260	388	148	1,376
Cork	187,555	122,483	52,438	4,902	1,239	375	6,118
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	47,110	44,396	429	41	116	41	2,087
Cork County	140,445	78,087	52,009	4,861	1,123	334	4,031
Kerry	53,088	23,090	25,976	2,040	261	125	1,596
Limerick	69,421	42,320	22,113	2,133	381	130	2,344
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	22,300	20,890	300	31	89	21	969
Limerick County	47,121	21,430	21,813	2,102	292	109	1,375
North Tipperary	25,611	12,559	11,544	709	89	55	655
South Tipperary	32,664	17,214	12,973	1,271	198	64	944
Waterford	42,239	28,986	10,415	1,255	284	66	1,233
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	18,199	16,961	402	37	49	18	732
Waterford County	24,040	12,025	10,013	1,218	235	48	501
Connacht	196,530	87,642	93,223	7,988	1,248	441	5,988
Galway	88,341	42,007	39,206	3,330	770	167	2,861
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	27,697	25,167	944	101	100	24	1,361
Galway County	60,644	16,840	38,262	3,229	670	143	1,500
Leitrim	12,228	4,815	6,089	833	83	60	348
Mayo	47,932	19,906	24,640	1,868	151	101	1,266
Roscommon	23,601	8,653	13,088	1,117	92	61	590
Sligo	24,428	12,261	10,200	840	152	52	923
Ulster (part of)	104,617	41,857	53,048	5,562	887	222	3,041
Cavan	25,720	10,232	12,078	2,240	159	98	913
Donegal	57,721	23,115	30,383	1,976	596	80	1,571
Monaghan	21,176	8,510	10,587	1,346	132	44	557
State	1,649,408	1,092,418	437,652	50,259	9,370	2,555	57,154

Table 12B Permanent private households in the Aggregate Town Area of each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility

Province, county and city	Total	Type of sewerage facility					
		Public scheme	Individual septic tank	Individual treatment system	Other	No sewerage facility	Not stated
Leinster	694,577	650,216	11,347	1,431	2,416	460	28,707
Carlow	10,011	9,189	284	19	36	3	480
Dublin	458,117	430,561	4,546	767	1,619	365	20,259
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	207,847	194,333	1,591	266	861	252	10,544
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,208	71,340	1,046	150	216	30	2,426
Fingal	86,723	80,939	1,151	269	348	46	3,970
South Dublin	88,339	83,949	758	82	194	37	3,319
Kildare	48,632	45,593	991	151	156	16	1,725
Kilkenny	13,250	12,297	476	24	37	5	411
Laois	13,736	12,784	360	20	39	3	530
Longford	4,927	4,367	263	23	26	6	242
Louth	29,454	27,222	857	59	82	11	1,223
Meath	35,562	33,512	715	77	93	12	1,153
Offaly	12,224	11,268	464	39	67	4	382
Westmeath	15,574	14,226	570	48	43	9	678
Wexford	21,580	19,639	1,033	121	89	14	684
Wicklow	31,510	29,558	788	83	129	12	940
Munster	249,153	226,029	11,470	1,049	875	171	9,559
Clare	17,599	15,540	1,256	85	57	12	649
Cork	120,557	109,009	5,842	611	459	88	4,548
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	47,110	44,396	429	41	116	41	2,087
Cork County	73,447	64,613	5,413	570	343	47	2,461
Kerry	19,148	16,947	1,208	102	75	6	810
Limerick	38,677	35,643	1,132	79	129	26	1,668
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	22,300	20,890	300	31	89	21	969
Limerick County	16,377	14,753	832	48	40	5	699
North Tipperary	11,170	10,160	563	28	30	1	388
South Tipperary	14,768	13,542	567	60	39	17	543
Waterford	27,234	25,188	902	84	86	21	953
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	18,199	16,961	402	37	49	18	732
Waterford County	9,035	8,227	500	47	37	3	221
Connacht	74,293	66,813	3,493	334	327	48	3,278
Galway	42,524	37,806	2,337	255	220	33	1,873
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	27,697	25,167	944	101	100	24	1,361
Galway County	14,827	12,639	1,393	154	120	9	512
Leitrim	1,315	1,186	36	7	9	-	77
Mayo	14,435	13,317	490	24	27	9	568
Roscommon	6,459	5,914	268	18	32	1	226
Sligo	9,560	8,590	362	30	39	5	534
Ulster (part of)	32,050	27,386	2,961	242	195	18	1,248
Cavan	8,182	7,157	488	72	41	6	418
Donegal	16,925	14,008	2,049	133	121	9	605
Monaghan	6,943	6,221	424	37	33	3	225
State	1,050,073	970,444	29,271	3,056	3,813	697	42,792

Table 12C Permanent private households in the Aggregate Rural Area of each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility

Province, county and city	Total	Type of sewerage facility					
		Public scheme	Individual septic tank	Individual treatment system	Other	No sewerage facility	Not stated
Leinster	200,572	44,810	127,454	20,708	1,979	469	5,152
Carlow	9,354	2,226	5,976	806	69	27	250
Dublin	8,344	2,816	3,997	1,119	77	20	315
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	578	41	434	73	9	2	19
Fingal	6,228	2,549	2,506	882	57	12	222
South Dublin	1,538	226	1,057	164	11	6	74
Kildare	21,872	5,650	12,357	2,849	291	36	689
Kilkenny	20,333	4,976	12,968	1,695	168	70	456
Laois	14,180	2,934	10,041	768	81	30	326
Longford	9,483	1,937	6,275	870	99	28	274
Louth	14,443	3,458	8,791	1,766	78	22	328
Meath	26,360	4,781	17,584	3,022	196	54	723
Offaly	14,319	3,367	9,267	1,276	57	34	318
Westmeath	15,050	3,132	10,378	1,045	81	43	371
Wexford	30,765	5,045	20,209	4,248	567	64	632
Wicklow	16,069	4,488	9,611	1,244	215	41	470
Munster	203,959	41,864	141,110	13,521	1,965	792	4,707
Clare	24,935	5,701	15,865	2,175	331	136	727
Cork	66,998	13,474	46,596	4,291	780	287	1,570
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork County	66,998	13,474	46,596	4,291	780	287	1,570
Kerry	33,940	6,143	24,768	1,938	186	119	786
Limerick	30,744	6,677	20,981	2,054	252	104	676
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick County	30,744	6,677	20,981	2,054	252	104	676
North Tipperary	14,441	2,399	10,981	681	59	54	267
South Tipperary	17,896	3,672	12,406	1,211	159	47	401
Waterford	15,005	3,798	9,513	1,171	198	45	280
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford County	15,005	3,798	9,513	1,171	198	45	280
Connacht	122,237	20,829	89,730	7,654	921	393	2,710
Galway	45,817	4,201	36,869	3,075	550	134	988
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway County	45,817	4,201	36,869	3,075	550	134	988
Leitrim	10,913	3,629	6,053	826	74	60	271
Mayo	33,497	6,589	24,150	1,844	124	92	698
Roscommon	17,142	2,739	12,820	1,099	60	60	364
Sligo	14,868	3,671	9,838	810	113	47	389
Ulster (part of)	72,567	14,471	50,087	5,320	692	204	1,793
Cavan	17,538	3,075	11,590	2,168	118	92	495
Donegal	40,796	9,107	28,334	1,843	475	71	966
Monaghan	14,233	2,289	10,163	1,309	99	41	332
State	599,335	121,974	408,381	47,203	5,557	1,858	14,362

Table 13 Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of sewerage facility, area type, type of accommodation, year built and size of household (number of persons)

Household characteristics	Total	Type of sewerage facility					
		Public scheme	Individual septic tank	Individual treatment system	Other	No sewerage facility	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	1,092,418	437,652	50,259	9,370	2,555	57,154
Area type							
Aggregate town area	1,050,073	970,444	29,271	3,056	3,813	697	42,792
Dublin City and suburbs	411,460	386,963	3,821	560	1,438	344	18,334
Other cities and suburbs	156,142	141,978	6,284	624	533	112	6,611
Towns 10,000 population and over	264,832	244,160	8,538	799	870	143	10,322
Towns 5,000 - 9,999 population	109,217	100,944	3,758	391	377	48	3,699
Towns 1,500 - 4,999 population	108,422	96,399	6,870	682	595	50	3,826
Aggregate rural area	599,335	121,974	408,381	47,203	5,557	1,858	14,362
Type of accommodation							
Detached house	699,869	223,252	410,523	47,214	4,583	1,779	12,518
Semi-detached house	456,651	423,684	17,416	1,569	2,105	277	11,600
Terraced house	281,825	272,409	2,206	348	851	205	5,806
Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	149,921	137,088	2,615	632	1,399	122	8,065
Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	27,666	23,537	1,997	247	250	69	1,566
Bed-sit	5,695	4,750	261	41	72	38	533
Not stated	27,781	7,688	2,634	208	110	65	17,066
Period in which built							
Before 1919	149,939	74,020	68,584	2,773	1,094	1,272	2,196
1919 - 1945	114,817	71,205	40,001	1,115	376	511	1,609
1946 - 1960	127,691	93,368	30,968	885	340	299	1,831
1961 - 1970	114,510	87,148	24,636	737	271	129	1,589
1971 - 1980	214,197	145,482	63,706	1,647	574	-	2,788
1981 - 1990	172,413	108,027	59,631	1,520	534	-	2,701
1991 - 2000	238,724	164,836	62,716	5,380	1,082	-	4,710
2001 - 2005	266,110	189,284	50,011	16,698	2,590	1	7,526
2006 or later	171,397	113,097	30,895	19,074	2,089	-	6,242
Not stated	79,610	45,951	6,504	430	420	343	25,962
Number of persons in household							
1 person	389,347	274,274	90,952	6,118	2,341	1,623	14,039
2 persons	478,276	327,749	120,500	11,502	2,707	485	15,333
3 persons	295,604	199,196	73,924	9,214	1,656	210	11,404
4 persons	267,828	168,674	76,326	12,367	1,485	137	8,839
5 persons	144,916	83,065	48,900	7,598	780	57	4,516
6 persons	52,664	28,262	19,429	2,582	285	27	2,079
7 persons	14,107	7,430	5,342	634	77	10	614
8 persons	4,345	2,396	1,562	166	19	4	198
9 persons	1,409	826	449	46	11	2	75
10 persons	527	306	163	17	6	-	35
11 persons	226	142	66	8	1	-	9
12 or more	159	98	39	7	2	-	13
Total persons	4,500,569	2,871,420	1,276,892	166,256	25,158	4,338	156,505

Table 14 Permanent private households by type of sewerage facility and the age, industrial sector and present status of the reference person

Household characteristics	Total	Type of sewerage facility					
		Public scheme	Individual septic tank	Individual treatment system	Other	No sewerage facility	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	1,092,418	437,652	50,259	9,370	2,555	57,154
Age group of reference person							
Under 25 years	55,124	44,507	3,593	406	575	109	5,934
25 - 29 years	127,425	102,295	11,627	2,875	1,037	139	9,452
30 - 34 years	184,390	139,611	25,106	8,252	1,383	151	9,887
35 - 39 years	185,442	128,313	37,731	10,340	1,340	132	7,586
40 - 44 years	175,371	113,938	45,657	8,684	1,099	98	5,895
45 - 49 years	165,241	104,345	49,606	6,208	869	97	4,116
50 - 54 years	153,723	95,122	50,227	4,126	673	159	3,416
55 - 59 years	139,431	84,925	48,030	3,094	543	191	2,648
60 - 64 years	126,758	76,297	45,101	2,337	533	271	2,219
65 - 69 years	104,377	62,580	37,635	1,623	449	288	1,802
70 - 74 years	82,706	50,665	28,938	1,063	320	269	1,451
75 - 79 years	68,064	41,332	24,399	634	250	261	1,188
80 - 84 years	47,276	28,436	17,202	364	159	224	891
85 years and over	34,080	20,052	12,800	253	140	166	669
Industrial sector of reference person (where reference person is at work)							
Agriculture	61,442	6,244	50,469	2,811	335	390	1,193
Industry	166,117	100,710	50,832	9,805	1,011	59	3,700
Services	644,188	470,563	128,429	22,676	3,884	318	18,318
Industry not stated	44,898	24,211	11,089	1,199	250	70	8,079
Total at work	916,645	601,728	240,819	36,491	5,480	837	31,290
Present status of reference person							
In labour force							
At work	916,645	601,728	240,819	36,491	5,480	837	31,290
Unemployed	6,133	4,764	591	72	82	23	601
Looking for first regular job	175,877	122,484	38,313	4,997	1,134	354	8,595
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	1,098,655	728,976	279,723	41,560	6,696	1,214	40,486
Total in labour force							
Not in labour force							
Student	36,026	28,762	3,035	467	325	58	3,379
Looking after home/family	122,391	80,177	33,120	2,754	712	171	5,457
Retired	300,330	190,031	99,578	3,879	1,171	896	4,775
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	77,813	54,367	19,301	1,349	361	194	2,241
Other	3,894	2,405	1,086	129	33	11	230
Total not in labour force	540,454	355,742	156,120	8,578	2,602	1,330	16,082
Unknown*	10,299	7,700	1,809	121	72	11	586

* Households where the reference person was aged under 15 years or was absent on census night

Table 15A Permanent private households in each province, county and city, by type of water supply

Province, county and city	Total	Type of water supply					
		Public mains	Local authority group scheme	Private group scheme	Other private source	No piped water	Not stated
Leinster	895,149	733,216	50,406	10,882	72,150	919	27,576
Carlow	19,365	12,517	1,051	455	4,702	51	589
Dublin	466,461	427,359	20,298	770	1,503	125	16,406
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	207,847	189,663	8,982	427	241	84	8,450
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,786	70,144	3,132	107	289	7	2,107
Fingal	92,951	84,972	4,277	135	299	18	3,250
South Dublin	89,877	82,580	3,907	101	674	16	2,599
Kildare	70,504	59,292	4,123	633	4,345	72	2,039
Kilkenny	33,583	19,998	2,711	1,520	8,546	53	755
Laois	27,916	17,920	2,376	973	5,810	47	790
Longford	14,410	10,215	1,893	305	1,536	30	431
Louth	43,897	34,260	2,465	861	5,053	56	1,202
Meath	61,922	43,689	4,164	913	11,361	156	1,639
Offaly	26,543	17,227	3,619	1,679	3,363	46	609
Westmeath	30,624	22,389	2,209	493	4,612	75	846
Wexford	52,345	32,249	3,540	1,526	13,831	135	1,064
Wicklow	47,579	36,101	1,957	754	7,488	73	1,206
Munster	453,112	329,731	38,508	11,414	60,203	608	12,648
Clare	42,534	27,115	6,977	2,482	4,556	84	1,320
Cork	187,555	141,488	8,584	2,688	29,439	234	5,122
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	47,110	43,520	1,812	55	33	12	1,678
Cork County	140,445	97,968	6,772	2,633	29,406	222	3,444
Kerry	53,088	38,380	6,272	1,035	5,816	87	1,498
Limerick	69,421	49,994	7,713	2,408	7,127	87	2,092
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	22,300	20,738	768	30	15	3	746
Limerick County	47,121	29,256	6,945	2,378	7,112	84	1,346
North Tipperary	25,611	15,556	2,954	1,534	4,907	43	617
South Tipperary	32,664	25,670	3,541	430	2,102	29	892
Waterford	42,239	31,528	2,467	837	6,256	44	1,107
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	18,199	16,558	829	44	152	1	615
Waterford County	24,040	14,970	1,638	793	6,104	43	492
Connacht	196,530	119,177	39,696	16,121	15,567	352	5,617
Galway	88,341	55,700	15,749	6,347	7,758	155	2,632
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	27,697	25,389	1,157	50	34	6	1,061
Galway County	60,644	30,311	14,592	6,297	7,724	149	1,571
Leitrim	12,228	6,405	3,677	818	976	38	314
Mayo	47,932	25,377	11,902	6,196	3,217	67	1,173
Roscommon	23,601	14,949	4,519	1,443	2,050	57	583
Sligo	24,428	16,746	3,849	1,317	1,566	35	915
Ulster (part of)	104,617	65,061	15,818	7,357	13,612	201	2,568
Cavan	25,720	11,184	4,441	3,210	6,085	74	726
Donegal	57,721	44,542	6,298	919	4,436	89	1,437
Monaghan	21,176	9,335	5,079	3,228	3,091	38	405
State	1,649,408	1,247,185	144,428	45,774	161,532	2,080	48,409

Table 15B Permanent private households in the Aggregate Town Area of each province, county and city, by type of water supply

Province, county and city	Total	Type of water supply					
		Public mains	Local authority group scheme	Private group scheme	Other private source	No piped water	Not stated
Leinster	694,577	639,230	29,435	1,129	1,690	155	22,938
Carlow	10,011	9,114	422	13	81	3	378
Dublin	458,117	420,817	19,930	697	457	112	16,104
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	207,847	189,663	8,982	427	241	84	8,450
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,208	69,859	3,067	92	97	5	2,088
Fingal	86,723	79,468	4,031	103	64	17	3,040
South Dublin	88,339	81,827	3,850	75	55	6	2,526
Kildare	48,632	45,528	1,570	44	112	10	1,368
Kilkenny	13,250	12,029	738	45	85	1	352
Laois	13,736	12,675	534	18	43	1	465
Longford	4,927	4,388	312	13	23	2	189
Louth	29,454	27,299	995	45	172	7	936
Meath	35,562	32,932	1,436	83	155	4	952
Offaly	12,224	11,317	530	24	42	1	310
Westmeath	15,574	14,364	653	21	27	3	506
Wexford	21,580	19,402	1,192	61	340	5	580
Wicklow	31,510	29,365	1,123	65	153	6	798
Munster	249,153	228,874	10,553	484	1,448	49	7,745
Clare	17,599	16,191	812	38	24	3	531
Cork	120,557	111,319	4,421	159	952	26	3,680
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	47,110	43,520	1,812	55	33	12	1,678
Cork County	73,447	67,799	2,609	104	919	14	2,002
Kerry	19,148	17,434	995	35	36	5	643
Limerick	38,677	35,787	1,421	59	77	8	1,325
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	22,300	20,738	768	30	15	3	746
Limerick County	16,377	15,049	653	29	62	5	579
North Tipperary	11,170	10,162	525	63	102	1	317
South Tipperary	14,768	13,187	1,082	19	22	4	454
Waterford	27,234	24,794	1,297	111	235	2	795
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	18,199	16,558	829	44	152	1	615
Waterford County	9,035	8,236	468	67	83	1	180
Connacht	74,293	67,946	3,177	210	263	18	2,679
Galway	42,524	38,777	1,906	122	191	11	1,517
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	27,697	25,389	1,157	50	34	6	1,061
Galway County	14,827	13,388	749	72	157	5	456
Leitrim	1,315	1,199	56	1	1	-	58
Mayo	14,435	13,317	601	45	28	4	440
Roscommon	6,459	6,009	241	5	22	1	181
Sligo	9,560	8,644	373	37	21	2	483
Ulster (part of)	32,050	28,960	1,629	175	299	13	974
Cavan	8,182	7,062	564	56	160	4	336
Donegal	16,925	15,674	672	34	65	6	474
Monaghan	6,943	6,224	393	85	74	3	164
State	1,050,073	965,010	44,794	1,998	3,700	235	34,336

Table 15C Permanent private households in the Aggregate Rural Area of each province, county and city, by type of water supply

Province, county and city	Total	Type of water supply					
		Public mains	Local authority group scheme	Private group scheme	Other private source	No piped water	Not stated
Leinster	200,572	93,986	20,971	9,753	70,460	764	4,638
Carlow	9,354	3,403	629	442	4,621	48	211
Dublin	8,344	6,542	368	73	1,046	13	302
<i>of which</i>							
Dublin City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	578	285	65	15	192	2	19
Fingal	6,228	5,504	246	32	235	1	210
South Dublin	1,538	753	57	26	619	10	73
Kildare	21,872	13,764	2,553	589	4,233	62	671
Kilkenny	20,333	7,969	1,973	1,475	8,461	52	403
Laois	14,180	5,245	1,842	955	5,767	46	325
Longford	9,483	5,827	1,581	292	1,513	28	242
Louth	14,443	6,961	1,470	816	4,881	49	266
Meath	26,360	10,757	2,728	830	11,206	152	687
Offaly	14,319	5,910	3,089	1,655	3,321	45	299
Westmeath	15,050	8,025	1,556	472	4,585	72	340
Wexford	30,765	12,847	2,348	1,465	13,491	130	484
Wicklow	16,069	6,736	834	689	7,335	67	408
Munster	203,959	100,857	27,955	10,930	58,755	559	4,903
Clare	24,935	10,924	6,165	2,444	4,532	81	789
Cork	66,998	30,169	4,163	2,529	28,487	208	1,442
<i>of which</i>							
Cork City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork County	66,998	30,169	4,163	2,529	28,487	208	1,442
Kerry	33,940	20,946	5,277	1,000	5,780	82	855
Limerick	30,744	14,207	6,292	2,349	7,050	79	767
<i>of which</i>							
Limerick City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick County	30,744	14,207	6,292	2,349	7,050	79	767
North Tipperary	14,441	5,394	2,429	1,471	4,805	42	300
South Tipperary	17,896	12,483	2,459	411	2,080	25	438
Waterford	15,005	6,734	1,170	726	6,021	42	312
<i>of which</i>							
Waterford City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford County	15,005	6,734	1,170	726	6,021	42	312
Connacht	122,237	51,231	36,519	15,911	15,304	334	2,938
Galway	45,817	16,923	13,843	6,225	7,567	144	1,115
<i>of which</i>							
Galway City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway County	45,817	16,923	13,843	6,225	7,567	144	1,115
Leitrim	10,913	5,206	3,621	817	975	38	256
Mayo	33,497	12,060	11,301	6,151	3,189	63	733
Roscommon	17,142	8,940	4,278	1,438	2,028	56	402
Sligo	14,868	8,102	3,476	1,280	1,545	33	432
Ulster (part of)	72,567	36,101	14,189	7,182	13,313	188	1,594
Cavan	17,538	4,122	3,877	3,154	5,925	70	390
Donegal	40,796	28,868	5,626	885	4,371	83	963
Monaghan	14,233	3,111	4,686	3,143	3,017	35	241
State	599,335	282,175	99,634	43,776	157,832	1,845	14,073

Table 16 Permanent private households, by type of water supply, type of accommodation, year built, age group and industrial sector of the reference person

Household characteristics	Total	Type of water supply					
		Public mains	Local authority group scheme	Private group scheme	Other private source	No piped water	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	1,247,185	144,428	45,774	161,532	2,080	48,409
Type of accommodation							
Detached house	699,869	395,604	95,701	41,432	153,960	1,734	11,438
Semi-detached house	456,651	418,683	21,825	2,502	4,627	143	8,871
Terraced house	281,825	263,027	13,157	577	463	52	4,549
Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	149,921	131,896	10,740	679	785	47	5,774
Flat or apartment in a converted house or commercial building	27,666	24,306	1,286	224	739	29	1,082
Bed-sit	5,695	4,839	355	49	72	18	362
Not stated	27,781	8,830	1,364	311	886	57	16,333
Period in which built							
Before 1919	149,939	97,650	13,019	6,583	29,896	1,021	1,770
1919 - 1945	114,817	85,081	10,547	4,304	13,142	444	1,299
1946 - 1960	127,691	103,786	9,775	3,219	9,295	286	1,330
1961 - 1970	114,510	96,033	7,688	2,216	7,200	161	1,212
1971 - 1980	214,197	168,877	18,184	5,556	19,231	-	2,349
1981 - 1990	172,413	128,879	17,252	5,669	18,343	-	2,270
1991 - 2000	238,724	187,009	20,708	5,944	21,325	-	3,738
2001 - 2005	266,110	206,465	25,187	6,800	21,974	-	5,684
2006 or later	171,397	124,853	18,071	4,883	18,981	-	4,609
Not stated	79,610	48,552	3,997	600	2,145	168	24,148
Age group of reference person							
Under 25 years	55,124	45,104	3,296	464	1,215	47	4,998
25 - 29 years	127,425	105,024	8,556	1,404	4,950	66	7,425
30 - 34 years	184,390	147,264	14,146	3,115	11,786	79	8,000
35 - 39 years	185,442	141,641	16,236	4,327	16,798	95	6,345
40 - 44 years	175,371	130,841	15,989	4,826	18,575	88	5,052
45 - 49 years	165,241	122,633	14,831	4,993	19,014	136	3,634
50 - 54 years	153,723	113,121	14,330	5,072	17,996	170	3,034
55 - 59 years	139,431	102,138	13,475	4,704	16,561	185	2,368
60 - 64 years	126,758	92,859	12,221	4,442	14,926	253	2,057
65 - 69 years	104,377	76,822	9,774	3,815	12,146	233	1,587
70 - 74 years	82,706	61,264	7,607	2,954	9,304	250	1,327
75 - 79 years	68,064	49,707	6,404	2,575	8,072	197	1,109
80 - 84 years	47,276	34,296	4,399	1,722	5,864	169	826
85 years and over	34,080	24,471	3,164	1,361	4,325	112	647
Industrial sector of reference person *							
Agriculture	64,831	22,460	9,725	5,693	25,505	295	1,153
Industry	219,727	161,395	20,262	7,397	26,372	135	4,166
Services	706,256	568,778	55,014	14,461	51,038	328	16,637
Industry not stated	658,594	494,552	59,427	18,223	58,617	1,322	26,453

* includes households where reference person was not at work

Table 17 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by PC ownership, internet access, aggregate town and rural areas, age group of the reference person and level of education of the reference person

Household characteristics	Total	Personal computer ownership			Access to the internet			
		Yes	No	Not stated	Broadband connection	Other connection	No connection	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	1,199,298	414,597	35,513	1,051,942	132,973	426,096	38,397
Aggregate town area	1,050,073	782,345	242,511	25,217	720,518	64,544	238,973	26,038
Dublin City and suburbs	411,460	315,452	84,941	11,067	296,897	20,941	82,439	11,183
Cork City and suburbs	73,968	53,092	19,031	1,845	49,219	4,450	18,418	1,881
Limerick City and suburbs	34,147	24,111	9,100	936	22,134	2,359	8,715	939
Galway City and suburbs	28,088	21,238	6,131	719	20,451	1,632	5,322	683
Waterford City and suburbs	19,939	14,204	5,192	543	13,361	974	5,024	580
Towns 10,000 population and over	264,832	198,341	60,720	5,771	179,830	18,103	60,849	6,050
Towns 5,000 - 9,999 population	109,217	79,914	27,217	2,086	71,393	7,958	27,528	2,338
Towns 3,000 - 4,999 population	44,634	31,744	11,869	1,021	28,136	3,433	12,010	1,055
Towns 1,500 - 2,999 population	63,788	44,249	18,310	1,229	39,097	4,694	18,668	1,329
Aggregate rural area	599,335	416,953	172,086	10,296	331,424	68,429	187,123	12,359
Towns 1,000 - 1,499 population	34,907	24,058	10,178	671	21,039	2,612	10,495	761
Total Towns 500 - 999 population	46,099	31,076	14,236	787	26,851	3,502	14,850	896
Towns under 500 population but with at least 50 inhabited houses	43,478	28,718	13,993	767	23,452	4,294	14,853	879
Remainder of country	474,851	333,101	133,679	8,071	260,082	58,021	146,925	9,823
Age group of the reference person								
Under 25 years	55,124	34,676	18,001	2,447	32,814	5,947	13,908	2,455
25-29 years	127,425	99,947	24,097	3,381	87,885	14,179	21,785	3,576
30-34 years	184,390	155,682	24,756	3,952	135,489	19,477	25,139	4,285
35-39 years	185,442	160,272	21,741	3,429	139,772	17,921	23,969	3,780
40-44 years	175,371	151,711	20,510	3,150	132,808	15,956	23,155	3,452
45-49 years	165,241	140,359	22,309	2,573	124,487	13,548	24,424	2,782
50-54 years	153,723	125,043	26,011	2,669	110,983	11,852	28,098	2,790
55-59 years	139,431	105,278	31,542	2,611	93,296	10,057	33,387	2,691
60-64 years	126,758	85,492	38,582	2,684	74,860	8,512	40,603	2,783
65 years and over of which living alone	336,503	140,838	187,048	8,617	119,548	15,524	191,628	9,803
other	135,572	28,969	102,310	4,293	24,111	3,418	103,149	4,894
200,931	111,869	84,738	4,324	95,437	12,106	88,479	4,909	
Highest level of education completed by the reference person								
Total whose full-time education has ceased	1,514,139	1,099,120	383,566	31,453	960,797	120,731	398,099	34,512
No formal education/training	20,562	6,629	13,149	784	5,640	941	13,235	746
Primary	248,269	100,630	141,731	5,908	84,335	13,807	143,310	6,817
Secondary	749,546	571,030	168,706	9,810	493,010	67,641	177,325	11,570
Third level	437,472	399,335	34,522	3,615	359,402	35,474	38,574	4,022
Not stated	58,290	21,496	25,458	11,336	18,410	2,868	25,655	11,357
Total whose full-time education has not ceased	124,970	92,695	28,518	3,757	83,506	11,367	26,507	3,590
Total who didn't state if their full time education has or has not ceased	10,299	7,483	2,513	303	7,639	875	1,490	295

Table 18 Number of private households in permanent housing units, classified by motor vehicle availability, area type, age group of the reference person and level of education of the reference person

Household characteristics	Total	Motor vehicle availability					
		1 vehicle	2 vehicles	3 vehicles	4 or more vehicles	None	Not stated
Total	1,649,408	668,766	556,036	101,264	33,620	256,852	32,870
Aggregate town area	1,050,073	453,992	301,797	47,560	12,648	210,550	23,526
Age group of the reference person							
Under 25 years	47,035	16,601	6,463	1,732	657	19,383	2,199
25-29 years	102,648	45,373	25,927	4,058	1,267	23,067	2,956
30-34 years	136,489	63,014	43,971	3,490	757	21,924	3,333
35-39 years	123,138	56,059	44,328	2,541	460	17,049	2,701
40-44 years	108,723	46,560	41,094	3,307	570	14,837	2,355
45-49 years	99,552	39,621	36,441	6,146	1,574	14,086	1,684
50-54 years	90,610	34,360	29,121	9,023	2,687	13,790	1,629
55-59 years	80,174	31,044	23,783	7,766	2,416	13,731	1,434
60-64 years	71,758	30,382	19,845	5,087	1,309	13,768	1,367
65 years and over <i>of which</i>	189,946	90,978	30,824	4,410	951	58,915	3,868
living alone	79,902	36,002	819	88	67	40,692	2,234
other	110,044	54,976	30,005	4,322	884	18,223	1,634
Highest level of education completed by the reference person							
Total whose full-time education has ceased	942,662	407,773	281,762	44,019	11,550	177,399	20,159
No formal education/training	10,949	4,391	992	181	56	4,973	356
Primary	131,007	55,662	17,367	3,451	872	51,172	2,483
Secondary	451,426	203,721	130,552	22,811	6,048	82,421	5,873
Third level	311,658	130,318	128,752	16,957	4,401	28,087	3,143
Not stated	37,622	13,681	4,099	619	173	10,746	8,304
Total whose full-time education has not ceased	99,525	43,748	17,903	2,691	795	31,297	3,091
Total who didn't state if their full time education has or has not ceased	7,886	2,471	2,132	850	303	1,854	276
Aggregate rural area	599,335	214,774	254,239	53,704	20,972	46,302	9,344
Age group of the reference person							
Under 25 years	8,089	4,061	1,973	304	102	1,384	265
25-29 years	24,777	10,283	11,235	1,084	279	1,438	458
30-34 years	47,901	15,606	27,562	2,153	396	1,447	737
35-39 years	62,304	17,487	38,648	3,202	636	1,483	848
40-44 years	66,648	17,989	40,390	4,778	1,021	1,610	860
45-49 years	65,689	17,702	34,129	8,032	3,022	1,976	828
50-54 years	63,113	17,787	26,138	10,472	5,229	2,572	915
55-59 years	59,257	18,642	22,034	9,524	4,923	3,158	976
60-64 years	55,000	20,781	19,820	6,818	2,958	3,776	847
65 years and over <i>of which</i>	146,557	74,436	32,310	7,337	2,406	27,458	2,610
living alone	55,670	31,195	1,265	108	60	21,744	1,298
other	90,887	43,241	31,045	7,229	2,346	5,714	1,312
Highest level of education completed by the reference person							
Total whose full-time education has ceased	571,477	202,542	244,317	51,836	20,283	43,750	8,749
No formal education/training	9,613	4,624	1,861	483	169	2,252	224
Primary	117,262	53,378	28,068	8,301	3,511	22,191	1,813
Secondary	298,120	99,848	136,645	30,984	12,860	14,500	3,283
Third level	125,814	35,136	73,242	11,134	3,392	1,757	1,153
Not stated	20,668	9,556	4,501	934	351	3,050	2,276
Total whose full-time education has not ceased	25,445	11,484	9,110	1,428	471	2,432	520
Total who didn't state if their full time education has or has not ceased	2,413	748	812	440	218	120	75

Table 19 Number of one-off private households in permanent housing units in each province, county and city, classified by period in which built

Province, county and city	Total	Period in which built								
		Before 1919	1919 - 1945	1946 - 1970	1971 - 1990	1991 - 2000	2001 - 2005	2006 or later	Not stated	
Leinster	127,042	21,167	10,292	16,453	37,010	18,657	13,371	8,344	1,748	
Carlow	5,874	1,249	513	614	1,423	896	655	447	77	
Dublin	5,194	764	442	919	1,735	733	289	194	118	
<i>of which</i>										
Dublin City	163	20	22	33	24	16	15	10	23	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	999	211	89	230	284	84	44	36	21	
Fingal	2,827	395	248	443	977	455	165	95	49	
South Dublin	1,205	138	83	213	450	178	65	53	25	
Kildare	12,129	1,541	913	1,501	3,727	2,103	1,333	799	212	
Kilkenny	12,740	2,723	890	1,454	3,700	1,799	1,203	823	148	
Laois	9,760	1,821	705	1,041	2,760	1,344	1,125	819	145	
Longford	6,226	1,086	575	778	1,773	822	702	408	82	
Louth	8,688	1,220	625	1,098	2,833	1,252	893	672	95	
Meath	17,195	2,425	1,846	2,965	6,048	1,669	1,180	793	269	
Offaly	9,160	1,268	856	1,424	2,507	1,471	1,035	477	122	
Westmeath	10,396	1,642	820	1,460	2,766	1,668	1,239	667	134	
Wexford	20,152	3,486	1,386	2,117	5,015	3,387	2,863	1,689	209	
Wicklow	9,528	1,942	721	1,082	2,723	1,513	854	556	137	
Munster	144,473	25,194	13,038	16,687	41,684	20,675	15,948	9,479	1,768	
Clare	16,259	2,765	1,413	1,873	4,774	2,573	1,782	890	189	
Cork	49,185	9,874	4,274	5,053	13,898	6,742	5,120	3,562	662	
<i>of which</i>										
Cork City	130	25	5	36	26	12	8	9	9	
Cork County	49,055	9,849	4,269	5,017	13,872	6,730	5,112	3,553	653	
Kerry	24,711	2,685	2,053	3,353	7,905	3,596	3,102	1,761	256	
Limerick	21,088	3,444	2,161	2,580	6,370	3,052	2,114	1,109	258	
<i>of which</i>										
Limerick City	192	19	13	37	87	21	7	5	3	
Limerick County	20,896	3,425	2,148	2,543	6,283	3,031	2,107	1,104	255	
North Tipperary	11,078	1,896	985	1,333	2,882	1,588	1,467	792	135	
South Tipperary	12,289	2,642	1,348	1,491	2,979	1,749	1,255	672	153	
Waterford	9,863	1,888	804	1,004	2,876	1,375	1,108	693	115	
<i>of which</i>										
Waterford City	327	33	16	53	159	30	14	13	9	
Waterford County	9,536	1,855	788	951	2,717	1,345	1,094	680	106	
Connacht	89,150	10,044	9,571	12,808	25,027	12,888	11,302	6,683	827	
Galway	37,237	3,214	3,193	5,233	10,679	6,094	5,580	2,883	361	
<i>of which</i>										
Galway City	759	35	25	132	330	148	57	21	11	
Galway County	36,478	3,179	3,168	5,101	10,349	5,946	5,523	2,862	350	
Leitrim	5,889	1,256	644	745	1,426	739	560	455	64	
Mayo	23,757	2,181	3,286	3,533	6,884	3,268	2,576	1,823	206	
Roscommon	12,642	1,832	1,467	2,033	3,202	1,498	1,618	891	101	
Sligo	9,625	1,561	981	1,264	2,836	1,289	968	631	95	
Ulster (part of)	49,858	6,853	3,499	5,392	14,946	7,708	6,540	4,429	491	
Cavan	11,448	1,975	972	1,609	2,880	1,583	1,412	865	152	
Donegal	28,406	3,246	1,551	2,817	8,870	4,673	4,085	2,927	237	
Monaghan	10,004	1,632	976	966	3,196	1,452	1,043	637	102	
State	410,523	63,258	36,400	51,340	118,667	59,928	47,161	28,935	4,834	

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Background Notes

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 10 April 2011 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010 (S.I. No. 207 of 2010)¹. This report is the fourth in a series of profile reports and looks at housing in Ireland.

Coverage of the Census

The census figures relate to the *de facto* population i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 10 April 2011, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 11 April 2011, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census Night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded.

The date of the census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and, consequently, the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. Members of the Defence Forces who, on Census Night, were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration.

Conduct of the Census

A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 438 Field Supervisors and some 4,854 part-time Enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Day the enumerators entered details in respect of 2 million private residences and communal establishments in their enumerator record books. They simultaneously delivered blank census questionnaires to 1.65 million of these dwellings that were expected to be occupied on Census Night. Approximately 290,000 residences were vacant at the time of the census, while in the remaining cases the household was either enumerated elsewhere or temporarily absent from the State. The collection of completed questionnaires took place between Monday 11 April and Friday 13 May, 2011.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) wishes to record its appreciation of the public-spirited co-operation received from households and the work carried out by the census field force.

¹ The Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010 was made by the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act 1993 (No. 21 of 1993).

Appendix 2

Definitions

Private Household

A *private household* comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

A *permanent private household* is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a dwelling house, flat or bedsitter (see question H1 on the second page of the census form).

A *temporary private household* is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling and includes travelling people and homeless persons living rough on Census Night (see question H1 on the second page of the census form).

Housing Stock

The housing stock is defined as the total number of permanent residential dwellings that were available for occupancy at the time of census enumeration. In this report, the housing stock consists of permanent private households (inhabited by both usual residents and visitors), holiday homes, vacant houses or apartments along with dwellings where all the occupants were temporarily absent on Census night. However, communal establishments, temporary private households (e.g. caravans and mobile homes), as well as dwellings categorised by the enumerators as being derelict or under construction are excluded from this definition.

Vacant Dwellings and Holiday Homes

In identifying vacant dwellings, enumerators were instructed to look for signs that the dwelling was not occupied e.g. no furniture, no cars outside, junk mail accumulating, overgrown garden etc., and to find out from neighbours whether it was vacant or not. It was not sufficient to classify a dwelling as vacant after one or two visits. Similar precautions were also taken before classifying holiday homes.

Holiday homes are categorised as dwellings that are only occasionally occupied. While they are mainly found in rural areas (particularly along the coastline), holiday homes could also consist of city apartments used for week-end breaks etc. Before indicating that a dwelling was a holiday home, enumerators were instructed to call to the dwelling several times prior to Census Night and at various call times. Enumerators were advised to consult with neighbours as to whether a dwelling was used as a holiday home.

When the enumerator had clear information that a dwelling was used as a holiday home the dwelling status was recorded as "Holiday home" in their enumerator record book (ERB).

Dwellings under construction and derelict properties are not included in the count of vacant dwellings. As a result the empty housing units were classified as vacant house, vacant apartment or holiday home only if the dwelling was considered fit for habitation by the enumerator. In the case of newly constructed dwellings, that meant that the roof, doors, windows or walls had to be completely built or installed. For older dwellings that were unoccupied the roof, doors and windows had to be fully intact.

Household Reference Person

The reference person in each private household is the first person in the household identified as a parent, spouse, cohabiting partner or head of a non-family household containing related persons. Where no person in the household satisfied these criteria, the first usually resident person was used as the reference person.

For the purposes of expressing the household reference person in simple terms for the reader, the terms *head of household* or *householder* are used instead of the household reference person in this report.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

The term Aggregate Town Area refers to towns (including environs of legal towns) with a total population of 1,500 or more. The term Aggregate Rural Area refers to the population outside Aggregate Town areas and includes the population of towns with a population of less than 1,500 persons.

Non-private Household (Communal Establishment)

A *non-private household* is a group of persons enumerated in a boarding house, hotel, guest house, hostel, barrack, hospital, nursing home, boarding school, religious institution, welfare institution, prison or ship, etc. A non-private household may include usual residents and/or visitors. However, proprietors and managers of hotels, principals of boarding schools, persons in charge of various other types of institutions and members of staff who, with or without their families, occupy separate living accommodation on the premises are classified as private households.

Private Dwelling

A private dwelling is *the room or set of rooms occupied by a private household in a permanent housing unit. There is thus a one to one correspondence between such private households and private dwellings and the numbers of these entities are the same in all instances.*

Number of Rooms

The *number of rooms* occupied by a private household is the total number used by the household. This includes kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in and studies, but excluding bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls, landings and rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Due to changes to the fieldwork methodology, Census 2011 was the first census where each household and dwelling was linked to geographical co-ordinates (i.e. latitude and longitude or GPS co-ordinates). This linkage has the benefit of offering greater flexibility in the analysis of Census 2011 data outside of the existing administrative boundaries. This analysis can be performed using a Geographical Information System (GIS).

GIS was used to calculate the straight-line distance of private one-off houses from the nearest settlement (page 34), and the distance of holiday homes from the nearest coastline (page 40). The methodology involved importing the co-ordinates of the relevant dwellings into a GIS, along with the digital boundaries of the Irish coastline and the 849 settlements identified in the *Population Classified by Area* report. GIS then calculated the straight-line distance of these points from the nearest digital boundary using specific buffer tools.

Appendix 3

Census 2011 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication Date
Preliminary Report	30 June 2011
This is Ireland , Highlights from Census 2011 Part 1 (formerly <i>Principal Demographic Results</i>)	29 March 2012
Population Classified by Area (formerly <i>Volume One</i>)	26 April 2012
Profile 1 Town and Country – Population distribution and movements	26 April 2012
Profile 2 Older and Younger – An age profile of Ireland	24 May 2012
This is Ireland , Highlights from Census 2011 Part 2 (formerly <i>Principal Socio Economic Results</i>)	28 June 2012
Profile 3 At Work – Employment, occupations and industry in Ireland	26 July 2012
*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – All variables	31 July 2012
Profile 4 The Roof over our Heads – Housing in Ireland	30 August 2012
Profile 5 Households and Families – Living arrangements in Ireland	20 September 2012
Profile 6 Migration and Diversity – A profile of diversity in Ireland	4 October 2012
Profile 7 Irish Travellers and Ethnicity and Religion – Ethnic and cultural background in Ireland	18 October 2012
Profile 8 Our Bill of Health – Health, disability and carers in Ireland	1 November 2012
Profile 9 What we know - A Study of education and skills in Ireland	22 November 2012
Profile 10 Door to Door – Commuting in Ireland	13 December 2012

*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are available as interactive tables, free of charge on the CSO website

Appendix 4

Census 2011 Questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2011 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 3 to 6 are identical to that for person 2, apart from the relationship question (Q4).



Sunday 10 April 2011

Address

For office use only

County Code	Enumeration Area Code	Small Area Code	D. No.	Number of persons PRESENT			ABSENT persons
				Males	Females	Total	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Census 2011

The 2011 Census will take place on Sunday 10 April and will count all the people and households in the country on that night. It is the twenty-fourth census to be held since 1841. The census results will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people and will assist in planning for the future.

What you need to do

Please keep this form in a safe place and complete it on the night of Sunday 10 April, Census Night. You should consult the Explanatory Notes on the back page to assist you in completing the form. Remember to sign the declaration on page 23 and to have your completed form ready for collection by your Enumerator.

Legal obligation to participate

This is a Notice under Section 26 of the Statistics Act 1993. The Census is being taken under the Statistics Act 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010. Under Sections 26 and 27 of the Statistics Act 1993 you are obliged by law to complete and return this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €25,000.

Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act 1993. The Central Statistics Office will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. This includes the production of statistical tables and analytical reports and the selection of samples for some of our surveys.

Your Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will help you if you have any questions about the Census. Please co-operate fully with your Enumerator to help ensure the success of Census 2011.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Gerard O'Hanlon
Director General

Who should complete the Census Form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 10 April should complete this form. A separate Household Form should be completed for every household.

A household is:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of related or unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, meaning they share at least one meal a day or share a living or sitting room.

Do you need additional forms?

If there is more than one household at this address, ask your Enumerator for another Household Form.

If there are more than 6 persons in your household on Sunday 10 April, ask your Enumerator for a blue Individual Form for each additional person.

How to complete your Census Form

1. Use a Black or Blue pen.
2. Mark boxes like this .
3. If you make a mistake, do this and mark the correct box.

Where you are required to write in an answer please use BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word. Continue on to a new line if a word will not fit, for example:

H	O	T	E	L		R	E	C	E
P	T	I	O	N	I	S	T		

Have your form ready for collection

Your Enumerator will return between Monday 11 April and Monday 9 May to collect your completed form.

If your form has not been collected by 9 May, please return it fully completed to Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2011, Freepost 4726, Swords, Co. Dublin.

Féadfar leagan Béarla nó Gaeilge den fhoirm seo a chomhlánú.



Questions about your accommodation

START HERE



H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

Mark one box only.

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- 1 Detached
- 2 Semi-detached
- 3 Terraced (including end of terrace)

A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained:

- 4 In a purpose-built block
- 5 Part of a converted house or commercial building

A bed-sit:

- 6 Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet)

A mobile or temporary structure:

- 7 A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

H2 When was your house, flat or apartment first built?

Mark the year in which first built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended or renovated.

- 1 Before 1919
- 2 1919 - 1945 inclusive
- 3 1946 - 1960 inclusive
- 4 1961 - 1970 inclusive
- 5 1971 - 1980 inclusive
- 6 1981 - 1990 inclusive
- 7 1991 - 2000 inclusive
- 8 2001 - 2005 inclusive
- 9 2006 or later

H3 Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Own with mortgage or loan
- 2 Own outright
- 3 Rent
- 4 Live here rent free

If renting, who is your landlord?

- 1 Private landlord
- 2 Local Authority
- 3 Voluntary/Co-operative housing body

H4 If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

Enter amount to the nearest Euro.

€ . 0 0

Mark one box only.

- 1 Per week
- 2 Per month
- 3 Per year

H5 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.
- Do count all other rooms such as kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studies.
- If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.

Number of rooms

H6 What is the main type of fuel used by the central heating in your accommodation?

Mark one box only.

- 1 No central heating
- 2 Oil
- 3 Natural Gas
- 4 Electricity
- 5 Coal (including anthracite)
- 6 Peat (including turf)
- 7 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- 8 Wood (including wood pellets)
- 9 Other

H7 What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Connection to a Public Main
- 2 Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply
- 3 Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)
- 4 Connection to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rainwater tank, etc.)
- 5 No piped water supply

H8 What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Public sewerage scheme
- 2 Individual septic tank
- 3 Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
- 4 Other sewerage facility
- 5 No sewerage facility

H9 How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household?

Include any company car or van if available for private use.

Mark one box only.

- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four or more
- 5 None

H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)?

- 1 Yes

- 2 No

H11 Does your household have access to the Internet?

Mark 'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home.

- 1 Yes, Broadband connection
- 2 Yes, other connection
- 3 No

Go to next page

ALL PERSONS MUST BE ENUMERATED WHERE THEY SPEND CENSUS NIGHT

Below are two lists. List 1 is for persons present at this address on the night of Sunday 10 April, Census Night. List 2 is for persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 10 April. See the Explanatory Notes relating to Question 7 on the back page for guidance in interpreting a person's place of usual residence.

PRESENT PERSONS

✓ INCLUDE in List 1

- All persons alive at midnight on Sunday 10 April who spent the night at this address.
- Persons who stayed temporarily in the household (i.e. visitors).
- Persons who arrived the following morning not having been enumerated elsewhere.

✗ DO NOT INCLUDE in List 1

- Any person who usually lives at this address but who is temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 10 April. These persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- Students who were away from home on the night of Sunday 10 April. They should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- Babies born after midnight on Sunday 10 April.

LIST 1 Persons PRESENT in the household on the night of Sunday 10 April

Person No.	First name and surname	
1		Answer questions relating to each person present in the household on Sunday 10 April beginning on Page 4 in the same order as listed here.
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		Answer questions relating to persons 7, 8, 9 etc. on additional blue Individual Forms available from your Enumerator.
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

ABSENT PERSONS

✓ INCLUDE in List 2

- All persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily absent on Sunday 10 April.
- Students away at school or college.

✗ DO NOT INCLUDE in List 2

- Anyone included in List 1.

LIST 2 Absent persons who usually live in the household

Person No.	First name and surname	
1		Answer questions beginning on Page 22 for each usual resident listed here as being absent from the household on the night of Sunday 10 April.
2		
3		
4		

If there are more than 4 usual residents absent on the night of Sunday 10 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.

Absent Persons who usually live in the household

Answer questions A1 to A8 for all household members who usually live here at this address but who are NOT present on the night of Sunday 10 April. Include in particular all primary, secondary and third level students who are living away from home during term time who are NOT present at this address on the night of Sunday 10 April.

Absent Person 1

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 2

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 3

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 4

Declaration

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

1 Husband or wife
2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
3 Son or daughter
11 Other related, write in
RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

1 Single (never married)
2 Married (including re-married)
5 Separated (including deserted)
6 Divorced
7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 12 months
2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

1 Yes
2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes
2 No

Declaration to be completed by the person responsible for completing the form.

Before you sign the declaration please check:

- That you have completed the questions about your accommodation on page 2.
- That in List 1 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 10 April at this address.
- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 10 April in the household (pages 4-21).
- That in List 2 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons who usually live at this address but who were temporarily absent on Sunday 10 April.
- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 10 April.
- That no person has been double-counted on the form.

I declare that this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

You have now completed the Census Form.

Thank you for your co-operation.

If there are more than 4 persons temporarily absent from the household on the night of Sunday 10 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.

Explanatory Notes

Question H3 – Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

If you rent your accommodation (box 3), or live in it rent free (box 4), you should also answer the second part of the question 'who is your landlord?'. Select the appropriate box (1, 2 or 3) to indicate whether your landlord is a 'Private landlord', a 'Local Authority' or a 'Voluntary/Co-operative housing body', regardless of whether or not you pay all or part of the rent yourself, or if it is paid on your behalf by the HSE or any other body.

Question H4 – If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

If the HSE or any other body pays part of the rent, only the amount paid by the household should be entered. Enter the amount to the nearest Euro and mark the box corresponding to the period covered e.g. if your household pays a weekly rent of €78.60 enter 79 and mark box 1. If all of your rent is paid on your behalf enter 0 and mark box 1.

Question 4 – Relationship

The relationship question is designed to determine families within households. This includes where there are two or more families in the one household. For example, a household consisting of an adult daughter living with her two parents and her own child would be counted as a two family household.

The example given below shows how the question should be answered for the child in this situation, where the parents are Persons 1 and 2 on the form, the adult daughter is Person 3 and the child is Person 4.

Mark **one box only** for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 4 to	Persons	1	2	3
Husband or wife	1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Partner (incl. same-sex partner)	2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Son or daughter	3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Step-child	4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brother or sister	5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mother or father	6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grandparent	7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Step-mother/-father	8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grandchild	10	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other related	11	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Unrelated (incl. foster child)	12	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 7 – Where do you usually live?

This question refers to your place of usual residence at the time of the Census. If you have lived at this address for a continuous period of at least 12 months before Census Night, or have arrived at this address in the 12 month period before Census Night with the intention of staying here for at least one year you should mark box 1 (HERE). If your usual residence is not here but is elsewhere in Ireland (including Northern Ireland) you should mark box 2 and write in your full address. If your usual residence is elsewhere abroad you should mark box 3 and give the country of usual residence.

The general guideline is that a person's place of usual residence is where he/she spends most of his/her daily night rest. The following specific guidelines should be used:

- Those away from home during the week who return to the family home at weekends should consider the family home as their place of usual residence.
- Primary and secondary students who are boarding away from home, and third level students at college or university, should consider the family home as their place of usual residence.
- If a person has spent or intends to spend 12 months or more in an institution then the institution is that person's place of usual residence.
- If a person regularly lives in more than one residence during the year then the place where he/she spends the majority of the year should be chosen as his/her place of usual residence.

Question 8 – Where did you usually live one year ago?

This question is for persons aged 1 year or over. The guidelines in relation to Question 7 also apply to this question. If your place of usual residence one year before the Census was the same as now you should mark box 1 (SAME as now).

Question 9 – Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

This question is for persons aged 1 year or over. If your place of usual residence is in the Republic of Ireland and you were either:

- born in this country and lived outside it for a continuous period of one year or more, or
- born abroad and lived outside Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more,

then you should mark box 1 (Yes). You should also write in the year of last taking up residence in this country and the country of last previous residence.

Question 15 – Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

If you do not speak a language other than English or Irish at home you should mark box 2 (No) and proceed to Question 16. This means those who speak only English and/or Irish at home do not have to report on their ability to speak the English language.

Question 16 – Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

For the purpose of this question a long lasting condition or difficulty is one which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or longer, or that regularly re-occurs.

Question 22 – Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

If you provide regular unpaid help as a carer, regardless of whether or not you are in receipt of Carer's Allowance/Benefit, you should mark box 1 (Yes) and write in the weekly number of hours of caring.

Question 25 – What is the highest level of education/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?

The categories distinguished in this question follow the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ). Further details can be found at www.nfq.ie

Further information on FETAC, HETAC, foreign qualifications and all other qualifications in general can be found at www.census.ie

Question 26 – What is the main field of study of the highest qualification you have completed to date?

This question is to capture post-secondary school qualifications only. If you have a number of qualifications, the field of study relating to the highest qualification only should be listed.

Question 27 – How would you describe your present principal status?

You should mark one box only to select the category which you feel best describes your present principal status. If you are on sick leave or maternity leave and intend to return to work at some stage you should mark box 1 (Working).

Question 34 – Address of place of work, school or college

Persons who leave the household to attend work, school or college should supply the full name and address of this place.

For children who attend pre-school facilities (e.g. crèche, kindergarten) outside the home, the full name and address of this facility should be supplied by the person filling in the form.